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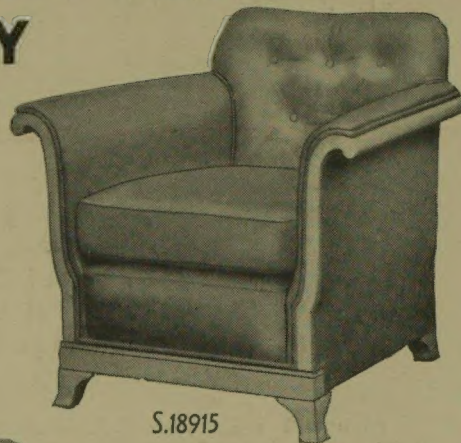
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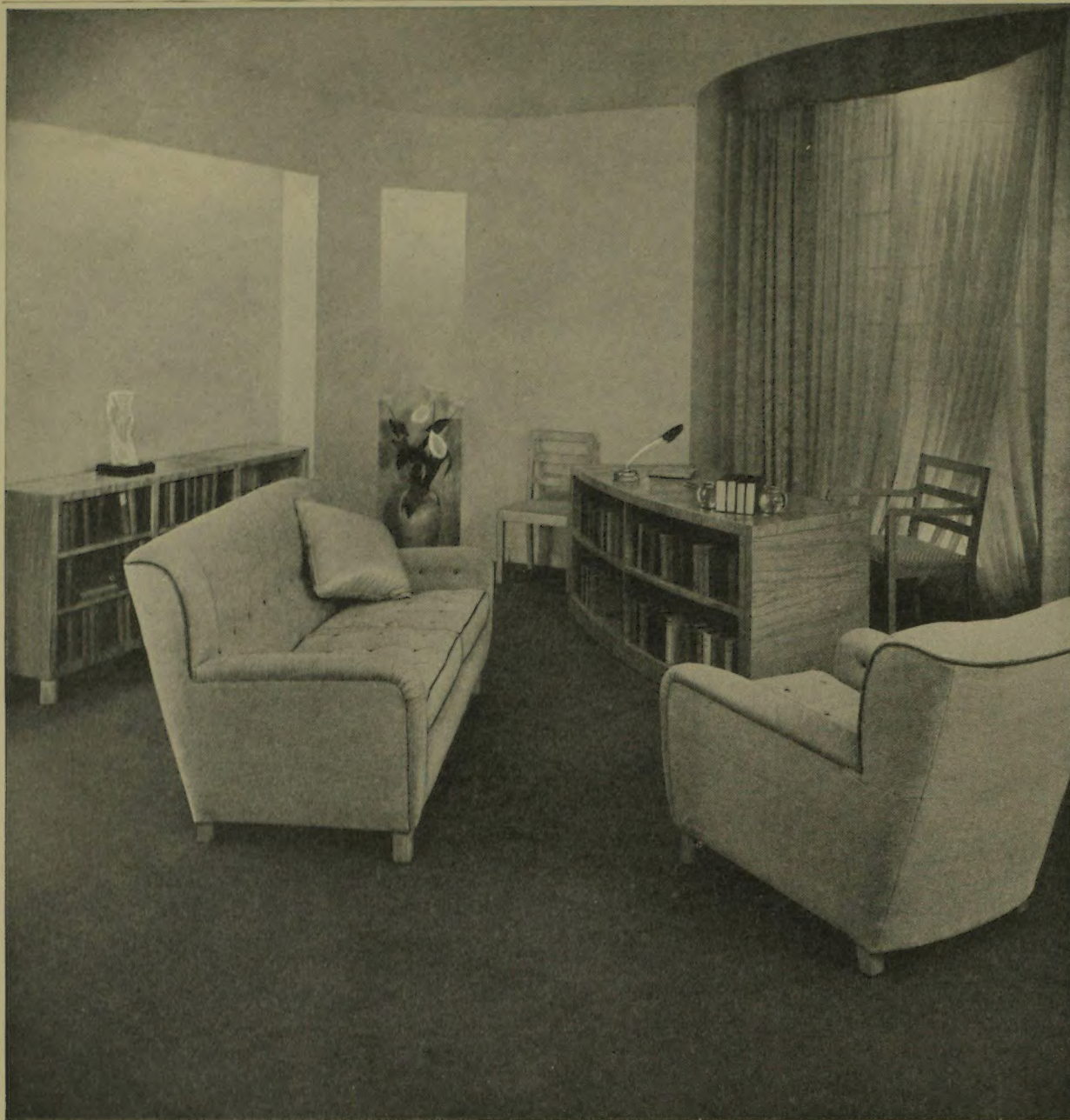


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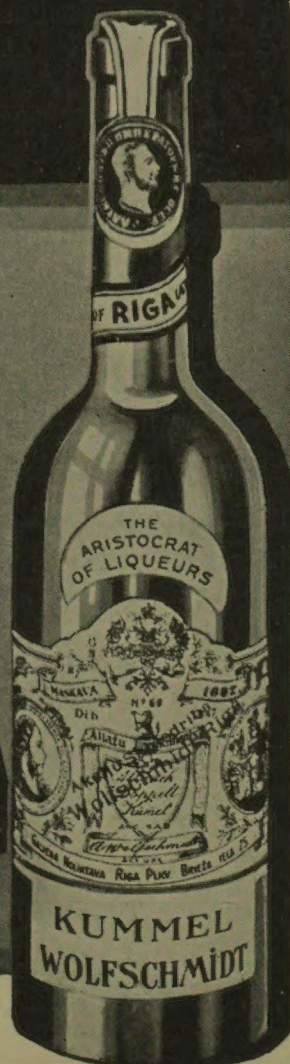
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1938.



KING CAROL OF RUMANIA'S VISIT TO LONDON: HIS MAJESTY IN THE UNIFORM OF THE "CHASSEURS DE MONTAGNE," THE RUMANIAN CORPS D'ÉLITE.

The arrival in London of King Carol of Rumania and the Crown Prince Michael on their State visit to King George and Queen Elizabeth was arranged for November 15, this being the first joint State visit of the monarch and his son to London. King George arranged to give a State banquet for his visitors

on the evening of their arrival. King Carol is, of course, a cousin of King George. His mother, the late Queen Marie of Rumania, was an English Princess. She was the daughter of Queen Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. (E.P.A.)



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

WE are all so busy in these days discussing the troubled affairs of this world that we are apt to forget that there is said to be another. The first reaction of any sensible man on recalling this can only be one of profound thankfulness. So many people are threatening to shape this world to some new and enforced model of their own devising, and between them are making so dismal a mess of what there now is of it, that one can only be grateful that one will not be able to stay in it permanently. Indeed, if anyone discovered a means of perpetually prolonging individual existence on this planet I should take immediate steps to get out of it before it was too late. So long as man has the right to die he cannot wholly be deprived either of freedom or of hope.

Not that we know anything for certain about the nature of any other world, though many of us have exceedingly strong beliefs about it. But there seems at least reasonable grounds for supposing that it is never very far from this one. At any moment any one of us, without even intending it, may pass from what we call the real life about us into that other life of which we know so little. A slip of the foot as we hurry across the street, a chance germ caught in bus or tube, a sudden chill, and we face the great adventure. Our friends' anxious faces bending over us no longer concern us, and our spirit looks no longer out through the sightless eyes on the busy world we knew. We become citizens of some other land.

In a strange country? Nothing answers our query but faith, and not all men have it. Many pass that ever-imminent frontier defenceless and unattended, going to they know not what. Do they wish to return, or are they ever conscious of any wish to do so? Do they even recollect their haunts on earth and the kindred spirits they loved? We who are left behind long to know and try to penetrate a mystery to discover. Let us be of good cheer, for it will not be a mystery to any of us for very long.

Sometimes men and women, trying to cross the bourne of the undiscovered country before their time have seen or fancied they have seen the like of human presences which were not in reality human presences at all but belonged to that other world. Others sometimes have seen them unsought and been afraid at what they have seen:

Evil thing that walks by night
In fog or fire, by lake or moorish fen.
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time.

Of all the many fears to which poor man is subject none is so baffling and inexplicable as this particular fear. It is one to which one cannot even give a name. It is like a cold hand from outer darkness that suddenly touches the bubble of warm, pulsating life in which we fancy we exist.

I have just been staying in a part of the world where ghosts—or, at least, reports of ghosts—are

very common. It is what even a cynic in these matters might describe as a very spooky neighbourhood. Almost everybody of any eminence whom one meets in that district seems to have got an hereditary ghost or two in the house, and those who have not got them in the house have them in the garden. If one is unfortunate enough to retire for the night in the haunted room, one awakens in the small hours with a strong smell of earth in one's nostrils, or sees a door that was never open when one went to bed quickly closing. The passages, too, outside are full of extraordinary noises: one thinks desperately of owls and the death-watch beetle, but

realisation of its own defeat. For that reason, if for no other, the road to Endor is best shunned:

A veil 'twixt us and Thee, good Lord,
A veil 'twixt us and Thee,
Lest we should hear too clear, too clear
And unto madness see!

One cannot measure or appraise the spirit. We are creatures of a three-dimensional world and cannot logically conceive of another. But we may catch a glimpse of it. Thus a two-dimensional being, gazing along the surface of a flat table with a vision able to perceive length and breadth, but not height, might

be made suddenly aware that some baffling and inexplicable change was taking place in the constitution of an object seen at the far end of the table—an object moving neither to the left nor the right, neither towards him nor away from him, but perpendicularly across his limited line of sight. He would see it coming, changing, changing, and then gone! He would be aware of that change, yet utterly unable to explain it, even to conceive of it rationally! His senses would confound his reason. That is perhaps what happens to us when we see a ghost.

Another possible explanation of a man seeing or experiencing a ghostly and non-material presence is perhaps this: almost anybody who is at all sensitive has experienced the indefinable, but very real, atmosphere that can be created by a "scene." Enter a room where two people have just been quarrelling, and, without knowing anything of the recent strain between them, one will yet be aware of its existence. Their harsh and angry feelings have created an "atmosphere" which, though evanescent, has an independent existence—a very soul, as it were—beyond and apart from the original quarrel that created it. It is so independent that a third party can recognise it. And in places where bitter feelings have long existed and bitter scenes been constantly enacted, the atmosphere may remain even when those who created it have left it and gone elsewhere. We have all known houses where there was a "horrid feeling" which we were unable to define, but which was both unmistakable and unavoidable. And sometimes atmosphere is so strong that a sensitive man or woman, visiting the site of it at an impressionable hour, may experience it so intensely that his or her imagination conjures up the re-enactment of events that first gave rise to it. Thus in some lonely room little affected by subsequent happenings (because there have been so few), where a murder has been committed, the impression of passion, horror and fear may survive with such force that others entering it long afterwards may be able to re-create the whole scene, seeing it recur before their eyes. Their terror likewise may remain after they also are gone, so prolonging the existence of the spirit atmosphere. These are the idlest of speculations and, so far as this world is concerned, fruitless. For we do not know: we cannot rationalise the inconceivable, and it is perhaps folly to attempt to do so.



THE FIRST JOINT STATE VISIT OF KING CAROL OF RUMANIA AND CROWN PRINCE MICHAEL TO LONDON: A PHOTOGRAPH OF FATHER AND SON IN UNIFORM.

Although that arranged for November 15 was the first State visit to London of King Carol and Prince Michael together, it was not Prince Michael's first visit, for he came over for the Coronation. Prince Michael, who is now seventeen, has been brought up on democratic Rumanian lines. He was educated, on a system devised by his father, with twenty-one boys selected for their brilliance at school, irrespective of class distinctions, and including some young Hungarians belonging to the Hungarian minority in Rumania. In this way he has acquired an intimate knowledge of his future subjects. Prince Michael has been a keen motorist for a number of years, and he is also fond of speed-boating, which he enjoys when staying at the Rumanian Black Sea resorts. (E.P.A.)

one thinks without conviction. Something—one does not care to speculate what—is there, creeping past the door, peering into the very room, something one would immeasurably sooner were not there at all. And the busy world one knows seems strangely far away.

What explanation is there of ghosts? Or, if one does not believe in ghosts, of one's fear of them? For if the former are not real, few can honestly deny the latter. There are times when a craven terror strikes a man and cannot be accounted for by the dread of anything tangible. It is not so much what is there that alarms him as the evidence given by that something, or fancied something, that the solid world is without foundations. That way lies madness—the overtopping of the brain that cannot face the

HERR HITLER WITH MILITARY EXPERTS EXAMINING CZECH "PILL-BOXES."



HERR HITLER INTERESTED IN THE TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE "PILL-BOXES" IN THE DEFENSIVE LINES ON THE OLD FRONTIERS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA—DURING A VISIT TO SOUTH BOHEMIA: THE FÜHRER DISCUSSING PLANS OF STRONG POINTS DRAWN ON BLACKBOARDS.



IN THE FORMER CZECH LINES, WHICH ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE PROVIDED THE GERMANS WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARTILLERY AND OTHER TESTS: HERR HITLER EXAMINING A CONCRETE "PILL-BOX" WHICH HAS BEEN BLOWN UP; NEAR KRENAU, IN SOUTH BOHEMIA.

The reports of German artillery and bombing tests on sections of the defensive lines on the former Czechoslovak frontiers lend special interest to these photographs, which show Herr Hitler making a detailed inspection of a section of them. Doubtless German engineers have obtained useful data for the construction of their own "Siegfried" defences in the Rhineland from this source. At the time of the occupation of the Sudetenland areas a German officer told

a Reuter correspondent, who was being shown round one of the large forts, that "Though aided by the constant pounding of heavy artillery and supported by tanks, even the German Army would find this fort almost impregnable." This is a remarkable testimony to the strength of planned defensive positions, and suggests that many European frontiers may soon become practically inviolable, at least on the ground. (Photographs, Hoffmann [I.G.P.])

ARMISTICE DAY, TWENTY YEARS AFTER: THE TWO MINUTES SILENCE.



THE ARMISTICE DAY CROWDS IN LONDON, AS GREAT TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR AS EVER: AN EXPANSE OF BARED AND BOWED HEADS DURING THE TWO MINUTES SILENCE AT OXFORD CIRCUS. (*Wide World.*)



ROYAL LADIES WHO WATCHED THE CENOTAPH CEREMONY FROM A BALCONY IN WHITEHALL: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT IN FRONT) PRINCESS MARIE-LOUISE, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA, H.M. THE QUEEN, AND QUEEN MARY. (*Bippa.*)

All observers agree that the Armistice Day crowds in London showed no diminution this year, but rather an increase. This was doubtless due to the grave events which the nation has recently witnessed. In Whitehall the Two Minutes Silence began with the first stroke of 11 o'clock from Big Ben. Afterwards

trumpeters sounded the "Last Post," and the service at the Cenotaph began with the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," to the accompaniment of the Brigade of Guards bands. The service closed with the sounding of "Reveille" by buglers and the singing of one verse of the National Anthem.

ARMISTICE DAY, TWENTY YEARS AFTER: AT THE CENOTAPH.



THE IMPRESSIVE SIMPLICITY OF THE WHITEHALL CEREMONIES: H.M. KING GEORGE (RIGHT CENTRE) SALUTING BEFORE THE CENOTAPH; WITH MEMBERS OF THE CABINET SEEN, BAREHEADED, ON THE LEFT.

Great throngs gathered to take part in the Armistice Day ceremony in Whitehall, and near the Cenotaph the entire width of the pavements was packed with people. A new feature of the ceremony was the provision of ornamental wrought-iron railings to replace the wooden barriers that stood before the Cenotaph in former years. These

railings were illustrated and described in detail in our last issue. The King arrived soon after 10.45, and placed a wreath at the Cenotaph before the Two Minutes Silence. Other emblems were laid there on behalf of members of the Royal Family, the Government and the Services. (Photograph by Central Press.)

MEMORABLE OCCASIONS IN THE GREAT CAREER PHASES OF A LIFE-STORY THAT FORMS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL PRESS, SPORT AND



IN 1920: KEMAL PASHA (RIGHT) AT ANGORA DURING A CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES FROM SYRIA FOR STOPPING FRANCO-TURKISH HOSTILITIES.



IN 1920, DURING THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR IN ASIA MINOR: KEMAL PASHA (SEATED IN CENTER) AS TURKISH LEADER, WITH HIS STAFF.



IN 1922: ATATURK (LEFT) WITH HIS OLD COLLEAGUE WHO SUCCEEDS HIM AS PRESIDENT (SEE PAGE 920) GENERAL ISMET INONU, THEN ISMET PASHA.



IN 1923, THE YEAR IN WHICH TURKEY WAS PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC WITH HIMSELF AS ITS FIRST PRESIDENT: KEMAL READS A DECLARATION IN THE ASSEMBLY AT ANGORA.



IN 1923, SHORTLY AFTER HIS MARRIAGE TO LATIFE HANOUM, DAUGHTER OF A SMYRNA MERCHANT: MUSTAFA KEMAL WITH HIS WIFE.



IN 1926: THE GHAZI, AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AND OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT AT ANGORA, WITH WOMEN IN WESTERN DRESS IN THE GALLERY.



(LEFT.) IN 1925, WHEN A LAW WAS PASSED MAKING HATS COMPULSORY FOR ALL MALE CITIZENS OF TURKEY: THE PRESIDENT OBSERVING THE LAW BY WEARING A "BOWLER."



(RIGHT.) IN 1925: THE PRESIDENT IN A "TRILBY" HAT, ACCORDING TO THE LAW INFERRING THE ADOPTION OF EUROPEAN HEAD-DRESSES AND "CLOTHES IN USE AMONG CIVILISED NATIONS."

Under our portrait of President Kemal Ataturk on page 921 we give a brief general outline of his career. The above photographs, drawn largely from former issues of "The Illustrated London News," are of interest as recalling memorable incidents and showing his appearance at various times of his life. Concerning his habit of dress, it has been mentioned that after becoming President he never wore uniform, since his task as a soldier was finished. As a statesman in subsequent years, he has been called "the greatest factor for peace that his part of the world has ever known." He made peace with

his chief enemies, the Greeks, and his aim was to make Turkey strong to enforce peace. In private life he was a man of great generosity, and provided for the upbringing of many orphan children of former brother-officers. His own marriage took place in January 1923, his bride being Latife Hanoum, aged about twenty, a Smyrna merchant's daughter, who had been educated in France and England and spoke English, French, and German. She was a prominent advocate of the emancipation of women and took a great interest in her husband's work. In August 1925, however, the President divorced

OF THE LATE PRESIDENT KEMAL ATATURK: THE HISTORY OF MODERN TURKEY.

GENERAL, P. AND A., AND WIDE WORLD.



(LEFT.) IN 1935, AFTER SURNAMES, HITHERTO NOT USED IN TURKEY, HAD BECOME COMPULSORY: THE PRESIDENT'S IDENTITY CARD, BEARING THE NAME "ATATURK" ("CHIEF TURK") SELECTED FOR HIM BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.



IN 1934: ATATURK (LEFT) ENTERTAINS THE SHAH OF PERSIA (RIGHT), IN WHOSE HONOUR WAS GIVEN THE FIRST GRAND OPERA PRODUCED IN TURKEY.



IN 1927, WHEN HE DELIVERED AN ADDRESS LASTING SEVEN HOURS A DAY FOR SIX DAYS, TRACING TURKISH HISTORY ROUND UP WITH HIS OWN CAREER: KEMAL WELCOMED BY AN OFFICIAL'S WIFE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



IN 1931: KEMAL ATATURK AT ANGORA WITH M. LITVINOFF, SOVIET COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS—AN INCIDENT RECALLING A DESCRIPTION OF TURKEY'S UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA IN RECENT YEARS AS "THE SHEET-ANCHOR OF TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY."



IN 1929: PRESIDENT KEMAL PASHA AS AN AGRICULTURIST, INSPECTING A NEW MACHINE ON HIS MODEL FARM NEAR ANGORA, BOUGHT AND EQUIPPED OUT OF A GRANT OF £1,000,000 VOTED TO HIM.



IN 1936: KEMAL ATATURK DRIVING IN ISTANBUL WITH HIS GUEST, KING EDWARD VIII, (NOW DUKE OF WINDSOR), THEN ON A HOLIDAY CRUISE IN THE BOSPHORUS, THE FIRST BRITISH SOVEREIGN TO VISIT THE CITY OF THE SULTANS.

her, signing his own decree, after the manner of Henry VIII. Though no official reasons were given, it has been suggested by "The Times," in an interesting biographical notice, that he thought she was trying to influence his political decisions. There were no children of the marriage. He subsequently adopted as his daughters several girl orphans of the wars. The franchise was granted to Turkish women in 1934, and in the following year seventeen women were elected to the Grand National Assembly. In 1935 he also made compulsory the adoption of surnames, the lack of which, in Moslem countries,

had caused endless confusion. He himself, previously known as Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, was given the surname of Ataturk (Chief Turk), by a special law. One of his interests was farming, and he had a great liking for the Anatolian peasantry. His model farm set an example in good agriculture. He was an admirer of Great Britain and promoted Anglo-Turkish friendship. As noted in "The Daily Telegraph"—"When the Duke of Windsor, who, as Edward VIII, was the first British sovereign to visit Turkey, landed in 1936, Ataturk grasped his hand and helped him to set foot in Istanbul."

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

BOOK - PUBLISHING is an enterprise subject to seasonal spasms, which in turn affect the mass-reviewer. Doubtless owing to the approach of Christmas, when copious illustration baits the hook for gift-buyers, there has just descended on my head an avalanche of beguiling volumes devoted to art and artists. The one that attracts me most at the moment is "THE ROMANCE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI." By Dmitri Merejcovski. Translated from the Russian by Bernard Guilbert Guerney. With 100 Reproductions from Leonardo's work selected and arranged by J. B. Neumann (Nonesuch Press; 20s.). The reappearance of this famous historical novel, in such a beautiful form, coincides opportunely with the publication of Mr. Edward MacCurdy's monumental edition of Leonardo's Notebooks, described by Sir John Squire (in our issue of Nov. 5) as "one of the major literary enterprises of our own or any other age."

Merejcovski is fortunate in his new translator, whose work makes excellent reading. Mr. Guerney offers it as "more complete than any other in English . . . absolutely unbowed, and the only version in English, I firmly believe, done directly from the original Russian, and not re-translated from the French." Few will quarrel with his enthusiastic tribute to the author. "There is but one other book," he declares, "which can be compared with it in the magic power of evoking startlingly vivid pictures of the Middle Ages—I refer, of course, to *Contes Drolatiques*. What a gorgeous pageant, full of pomp and magnificence, is *Leonardo*! . . . It is, odd as it may sound, chock-full of a sly, crisp humour—a comparison with *Romola* (which, as the reader will doubtless recall, treats of much the same period, personages and places) will clearly demonstrate the point; also that while Eliot has succeeded . . . in giving us a capable study in the deterioration of a moral structure, she has not . . . galvanised that character's era into any perceptible semblance of life; whereas Merejcovski is veritably a necromancer—using the term in its precise meaning. . . . 'Great' and 'greatest' have been so bandied about by critics as to have lost practically all meaning; nevertheless, I must apply the term great to *Leonardo* among the world's best historical novels; and, even as *The Cloister and the Hearth* ranks as greatest of such novels in English, I would rank *Leonardo* as the greatest of the genre in Russian."

"Criticasters"—what a word! (as A.P.H. would say)—and rather calculated, I fear, to prick the conscience of mass-reviewers! It was a new one to me, and I was about to hail Mr. Guerney as "thou coiner of a word unknown to"—Webster. On a precautionary reference to the latter's dictionary, however, I find that I was wrong, for the credit apparently belongs to Swinburne. Webster quotes the poet's allusion to "the rancorous and reptile crew of poeticales, who decompose into criticasters"—a typically Swinburnian reminiscence of Pope, who was before him with the idea, if not with the word, when he wrote—

Some have for wits at first, then poets passed,
Turned critics next, and proved plain fools
at last.

Mr. Guerney, by the way, can claim the same support for his praise of Charles Reade, for Swinburne ranked "The Cloister and the Hearth" "among the very greatest masterpieces of narrative." I have no racial bias in this respect, but I would suggest that possibly some "hot terminant Scots" might hold the king of historical necromancers to be the Wizard of the North.

Like other masters of historical romance, Merejcovski cannot perhaps always be accepted (and probably would not expect to be) as an infallible authority on facts and dates. The creative imagination must be allowed some latitude in such matters, but the very power and fascination of the author's descriptive pen make it desirable for readers to be on guard against the snares of verisimilitude. One case in point occurs in Book VII., entitled "The Holocaust of Vanities," relating how Savonarola's followers made a great bonfire of books and pictures regarded as sensual or immoral, and how various artists, including even the spiritual Botticelli, sacrificed some of their works. Leonardo himself is brought into the story, and it is suggested that his painting, "Leda and the Swan," which has disappeared, was among those consumed on that occasion. This explanation of its loss, however, is chronologically impossible, because—as shown by his preparatory drawings for it—the picture was one of his later works, and can hardly have been painted until at least ten years after the time of the bonfire.

Elsewhere in his book, I regret to note, Merejcovski gives a British-sounding name ("Captain George Cokeburn") to an officer represented as responsible for an act of atrocious vandalism—the wanton destruction, by a company of Gascon bowmen under his command, of Leonardo's colossal equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza at Milan, to which he had devoted sixteen years. The novelist has worked up the incident, from slight evidence, into a highly dramatic scene, but the diarist who is the sole authority for the account of the statue's demolition does not mention either the name or the nationality of the commander.

On the pictorial side, the Nonesuch edition of Merejcovski's masterly biographical romance is exceedingly rich, and Mr. Neumann has taken infinite care to choose illustrations relevant to allusions in the text and—what is

the frontispiece—recall the quality associated with a certain type of popular magazine work. In some of these colour-plates, a greenish tone is predominant. How far it accords with the originals I cannot say, but in one plate ("The Annunciation") the green in the Madonna's dress is in marked contrast to a very definite blue in another reproduction from the same painting which I happen to have before me. Blue, I believe, is the Madonna's correct colour in Christian art. A somewhat similar discrepancy of shade occurs between the plate of "The Last Supper" and the coloured reproduction of the same painting on the book's actual cover, which, to my mind, is more attractive.

There can be no cavilling at the quality of the reproduction work, whether in colour or monochrome, in a set of large and magnificently illustrated volumes, each devoted to the life and work of a great painter, issued from the house of Heinemann at a price incredibly moderate. The three volumes of the series that have reached me so far are "HOLBEIN." By Hans Reinhardt, Lecturer at the University of Basle. Translated from the French by Prudence Montagu-Pollock; "MANET." By Robert Rey, Inspector-General of Fine Arts and Museums, and Professor in the École du Louvre. Translated from the French by Eveline Byam Shaw; and "RENOIR." By Michel Florisoone. Translated from the French by George Frederic Lees (Heinemann; 10s. 6d. each). In each volume there are something like 150 pages of illustrations, mostly full-page plates. There could hardly be a greater contrast, either in style or subjects, than that between the sixteenth-century German master and the two modern Frenchmen. Holbein's precision and realism were applied mainly to portraits of exalted personages, with expressions of profound dignity and seriousness, or else to religious subjects of equally grave character. Among these latter, it is interesting to compare his two pictures of "The Last Supper" with that of Leonardo. Manet and Renoir, of course, transport us into modernity with entirely different human types and manner of life.

Holbein left his native land for other reasons than those which of late years have banished from Germany many men eminent in the arts, but, whatever his motives for migrating, Germany's loss was England's gain. In a general estimate of his achievement, Herr Reinhardt says: "Hans Holbein the Younger is without doubt one of the greatest of all painters. . . . At the time when he was about to reach full maturity, the conditions of life in Germany had been completely transformed. The Reformation, which Dürer had greeted with enthusiasm, had put an end to religious painting. A town, however important, was unable to offer an artist as great as Holbein sufficient scope for the display of his talent. . . . However, there seem to be other more deep-rooted causes for Holbein's retirement from the Germanic world. In his assimilation of the elements of the Italian Renaissance, he is in direct opposition to German art, which, lyrical in sentiment, finds expression by the use of pathos. . . . Perhaps his visit to France in about 1524 was not without a practical aim. . . . It would be curious to imagine what influence Holbein would have had on European art if he had become one of the masters of the school of Fontainebleau. However, his road led in later years not to the Court of France, but to that of England, where . . . he occupied a position of complete supremacy."

In the Manet volume, the introduction plunges at once into biography, but towards the end the editor sums up in a few words that very charming painter's contribution to art. After recording his death, in 1883, M. Rey writes: "Thus there passed away, at the age of only fifty-one, the man in whom the vast majority of his contemporaries saw only a careless amateur, a sort of practical joker. His work, none the less, amounted to 420 oil paintings, 85 pastels, 114 water-colours, and quantities of engravings. To each medium he brought something spontaneous, concise, and perfect. By a sort of divination which belongs only to genius, he had laid the foundations . . . most suited to succeeding generations." Introducing the art of Renoir, M. Florisoone emphasises the intense human interest of his work, which always gives prominence to men and women rather than to Nature, whereas "in Manet's eyes," the writer declares, "man was but an excuse for showing his wonderful skill as a painter."

I reserve other art-books for later notice.—C. E. B.



THE SUCCESSOR OF KEMAL ATATURK AS PRESIDENT OF TURKEY: GENERAL ISMET INONU, FORMERLY PREMIER, AND A VERY OLD FRIEND AND POLITICAL ALLY OF THE DEAD DICTATOR. General Ismet Inonu was elected President of Turkey, by the Grand National Assembly, on November 11, the day after the death of Kemal Ataturk. He was a very old friend and political ally of Kemal Ataturk, collaborating with him for thirteen years, and was formerly Premier. He resigned this office in 1937. He takes his surname Inonu from the name of a victory won by him over the Greeks in Asia Minor. He is fifty-eight. (Wide World.)

more—to place them beside the appropriate passages. Thus, a facsimile of Leonardo's cryptic handwriting adjoins the following paragraph: "Beltraffio noticed that he held his pencil not in his right hand, but in his left, and reflecting, 'He is left-handed,' recalled the strange rumours which were current about him; Leonardo was reputed to write his compositions in a reverse script, which could be read only in a mirror—not from left to right, as all do, but from right to left, as they write in the Orient. People said that he did this to conceal his criminal, heretical thoughts about nature and God." Under the reproductions from Leonardo's paintings, it would have added greatly to the interest, I think, to state, when known, the present whereabouts of the originals. It might have been mentioned, for example, that "The Virgin of the Rocks" (facing page 357) is the Paris version, and not that in the National Gallery, and that the "Portrait of a Lady" (facing page 220) is in the Ambrosiana at Milan.

Of the numerous full-page plates in this book, I much prefer those given in black and white, or in "sanguine," to those reproduced in colour, some of which—notably

A GREAT RECONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOT: THE MAKER OF MODERN TURKEY.



THE MAN WHO MODERNISED TURKEY AND RESTORED HER PRESTIGE: THE LATE PRESIDENT KEMAL ATATURK, FAMOUS ALIKE AS SOLDIER, SOCIAL REFORMER, POLITICAL ORGANISER AND ADMINISTRATOR.

President Kemal Ataturk died at Istanbul on November 10. Since 1919, when he took command of the Turkish forces in Asia Minor and led the Nationalist movement, the history of Turkey has been the story of his life. He was born at Salonika in 1881, the son of a contractor and an Albanian mother. Educated as a soldier, he distinguished himself in various campaigns, especially during the Great War, in the defence of the Dardanelles, and afterwards by the defeat of the Greeks. In 1922 the Grand National Assembly abolished the Sultanate, and in 1923 proclaimed Turkey a Republic, with Kemal as its first

President and "Chief of the State." In 1924 the Caliphate was abolished, and, ruling as a dictator, he turned to the secularisation of his country. Drastic changes in social life, dress, education, emancipation of women, and the substitution of the Latin for the Arabic alphabet, transformed Turkey into a European nation. In foreign policy he maintained the understanding with Russia, and cultivated friendly relations with Britain. In 1930, with M. Venizelos, he established the Turco-Greek Entente, and in 1934 a Balkan Pact was signed by Turkey, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia. (Photograph by Planet News.)

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR DOG WHEN HE ARRIVES FROM THE CONTINENT.



ARRIVING IN ENGLAND: THIS DOG THINKS HE IS GOING ASHORE WITH HIS MISTRESS, BUT QUARANTINE FOR SIX MONTHS LIES AHEAD INSTEAD.



DISSEMBARKING: THE DOG IS TAKEN IN CHARGE BY A KENNEL-MAN AND PUT IN A CASE FOR TRANSPORT TO THE KENNELS.



A FIRST GLIMPSE OF ENGLAND: THE DOG ON HIS WAY TO THE KENNELS ACCEPTS THE SITUATION PHILOSOPHICALLY, ALTHOUGH A PRISONER.



ARRIVING AT THE KENNELS TO BEGIN HIS LIFE IN QUARANTINE: THE DOG, BY THIS TIME BEWILDERED BY THE SEPARATION FROM HIS MISTRESS, IS REGISTERED, AND PROBABLY WONDERS WHETHER ENGLAND'S TRADITIONAL HOSPITALITY IS A MYTH.

THE RECEPTION
AT THE KENNELS:
THE DOG IS
STRIPPED AND
GROOMED AND,
FEELING PROUD
OF HIMSELF,
THINKS THAT
ENGLAND IS NOT
SUCH A BAD
SORT OF PLACE
AFTER ALL!



THE MEDICAL INSPECTION: THE DOG IS EXAMINED BY A "VET" AND IS HERE SEEN RECEIVING ATTENTION TO HIS TEETH, WHICH MAY INDICATE WHETHER HE HAS PREVIOUSLY HAD DISTEMPER.



"I WONDER WHAT THIS IS FOR": THE DOG GIVES THE "VET" A QUESTIONING LOOK AS HIS LUNGS ARE TESTED—PART OF THE RIGOROUS MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT AT THE QUARANTINE KENNELS.

Nowadays, nobody in this country need fear contracting hydrophobia as the result of a dog bite, and the need for Muzzling Orders, formerly used as a means of checking the disease, from which 104 people died between 1889 and 1899, no longer exists. This immunity is due to the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1927, under which the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928 was issued. This

Order makes it compulsory for all canine animals, such as the dog and all other members of the tribe, wild or domesticated, and the hyæna, and all feline animals, such as the cat and other wild or domesticated species of the same genus, which are brought into this country to be isolated in quarantine for a period of six months. Special regulations cover performing and circus animals, which are

Continued opposite.

THE DOG IMMIGRANT IN QUARANTINE: KENNELS, MEALS AND VISITORS' DAY.



WHERE SOME FOUR HUNDRED DOGS A YEAR ARE KEPT IN QUARANTINE FOR SIX MONTHS: A SECTION OF THE KENNEL-SPACE AT THE QUARANTINE KENNELS, WITH HEATING-PIPES AND A SUN-ROOF.



MEAL-TIME AT THE QUARANTINE KENNELS: MILK, BISCUITS AND MEAT BEING PREPARED FOR THE MANY DIFFERENT BREEDS OF DOGS, WHOSE OWNERS PAY BETWEEN 1/6 AND 2/6 A DAY FOR THEIR KEEP.



GETTING ACCLIMATISED TO THE ENGLISH WINTER CLIMATE: THE DOG IS GIVEN SUN-RAY TREATMENT, IF REQUIRED, AND DOES NOT SEEM TO MIND HIS GOGGLES, HAVING BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO HIS NEW SURROUNDINGS.



VISITORS' DAY AT THE KENNELS: THE DOG IS OVERJOYED AT SEEING HIS MISTRESS AGAIN, AND, ALTHOUGH QUITE COMFORTABLE AND WELL CARED FOR, IS VERY DEJECTED WHEN THEY HAVE TO PART.



RELEASED AFTER SIX MONTHS' QUARANTINE: THE DOG LOOKS UP AT HIS MISTRESS TO SEE WHETHER HE IS REALLY GOING WITH HER THIS TIME, AND THAT IT IS NOT JUST ANOTHER "VISITORS' DAY."

Continued.
allowed to travel from place to place. Although aliens may occasionally evade the immigration officer, no pet, such as a dog, can do so. As soon as the ship in which it arrives docks, the animal is put in a cage and taken direct to its place of quarantine. On these pages we show how these precautions are applied in the case of a dog. The owner may select the quarantine kennels from among

those authorised by the Government. Of these, the Hackbridge Kennels may be said to be among the best known, and every year about four hundred animals, chiefly dogs, are cared for there. The owner is charged from 1/6 to 2/6 a day according to the size of the dog, and the average board fee for the compulsory six months is about £18. The dog soon settles down in the kennels.

TALES OF WRECKS AND CASTAWAYS.

"ABANDON SHIP!": By VICE-ADMIRAL GORDON CAMPBELL, V.C., D.S.O.*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

THE other day I read "Robinson Crusoe" for the first time since I was a small boy. How extraordinarily good it is! How difficult it is to believe that it did not all happen! There is such a wealth of detail in it of a kind that one would have thought that even the best of imaginative journalists could not have invented. They say that Defoe got his hint from Alexander Selkirk who was marooned on Juan Fernandez; but he certainly didn't get his details from him, only the idea of a solitary castaway fending for himself. "Nature," said Wilde, "imitates art"; there were people, after Defoe's time, who might well have been inspired in their efforts by Crusoe; not single men, but groups.

Admiral Campbell, in his graphic and exciting new book, tells five stories of shipwrecks. The last three are the slighter; picturesque and full of heroism, but lacking contact with Crusoe, except in so far as the crew of H.M.S. "Litchfield," in the mid-nineteenth century, was captured by Moors, as was Robinson. "But the two main narratives take one back to him all the time.

The first is the story of the East Indianman "Antelope." In 1782 she sailed from Falmouth in the China trade. On the way home she was wrecked in the Pelew Islands (carrying "Mr. Devis, an artist"), within reach, in fair weather, of shore, and the Crusoe business set in. "Wilson was unaware at this time what the islands were, and realised that they might be inhabited by ferocious savages such as were to be met with in Borneo, New Guinea, and the far seas." The ship was breaking up; boats were sent to reconnoitre; a raft was built; it was found that the island was uninhabited; and a landing was made.

A tent was made out of a sail. Daily, boats went off to fetch arms, clothes and provisions; fortifications were built and guns mounted, as in "Crusoe," and a beginning was made with the building of a ship, as in "Crusoe." Then came canoes, as in "Crusoe." But the canoes were full not of Caribbean cannibals, but of Malays; and before the British knew where they were, some of them were enlisted in a war on behalf of one island king against another. In that time and place war, to our shame, was a little more chivalrous, even though prisoners were always massacred. "Abba Thule had arrived with his fleet off Artingall just before daybreak, and lay-to until sunrise, as it was against the rules of war amongst the Pelewans to attack an enemy in the dark or to take him by surprise; in fact, Abba Thule had previously sent a message to the chief of Artingall informing him that he intended to invade his territory, but to give him another chance he summoned him to a parley at daybreak to see if his terms had been accepted. However, this attempt at peaceful reconciliation was in vain. King Abba Thule thereupon put on his scarlet marine coat—but no trousers—and standing up in his canoe waved his stick in the air as a sign for the fleet to stand in order of battle."

The British, and their muskets, were so useful, that all went well, and the new ship, the "Oroolong," was launched for Macao, not only with all the English officers and men and Mr. Devis, the artist, on board, but with a king's son who made as great a sensation as Pocohontas and George Psalmanazar. This was the charming boy known to Britain as

not speak for some time; at length he made a long harangue which was not easily understood, but the company gathered that he wished to say that he had received much without giving anything, and that the services he had rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the 'Antelope' were very trifling."

The voyage of the "Alceste," which began just

after the Napoleonic Wars, was even more extraordinary. She went out with Lord Amherst on a mission to China; she delivered him, kept a rendezvous at Canton some months later, and then wandered about the uncharted Korean seas, making comic incursions into "The Hermit Kingdom." She picked the Ambassador up (he had not seen the Emperor, but only lesser dignitaries, for the Son of Heaven was on the high horse) and shortly after she had picked him up she was wrecked, and the Crusoe business began again. This time the sailors were more worried; Captain Maxwell had an Ambassador on board; and felt that "the honour of carrying his Sovereign's representative was a sacred duty." For his own safety he cared little, but H.M.G. mattered a great deal, and he was shocked on landing. "An extraordinary sight greeted Maxwell as he landed about four o'clock on the north-west point of the island about four miles from where the ship had struck, for he found the Ambassador, surrounded by his suite, and supported by the 'Alceste's' officers and men, in the midst of a pestilential salt-water swamp, all looking to him to relieve them from their extreme and perilous situation. Few of the castaways, including Lord Amherst, had anything more on than a shirt or pair of trousers, although hanging on the trees and shrubs were uniforms, court dresses, mandarins' habits mixed up with such odds and ends as the sailors had saved in the way of check suits, tarry jackets, and so on. The shore was scattered with what the sailors termed 'literary manure' of books, records, journals and papers which had been saved from the wreck."

The Ambassador turned out a trump, in spite of the snakes, scorpions, lizards and ants. The usual Crusoe preparations regarding food and defence went forward; in the end, Lord Amherst, with forty-seven people, sailed for Batavia with "a side of mutton, a ham, a tongue, twenty pounds of

coarse biscuits, seven gallons of beer, the same of spruce, and about thirty bottles of wine"—and a message. The rest were fetched by the "Cæsar," a crowded ship which found room for a boa-constrictor and the second orang-utan ever seen in England.

"On the voyage from the Cape, the chief incident of interest was the 'Cæsar's' call at St. Helena, where Napoleon received Lord Amherst, young Amherst, Captain Maxwell, Mr. Ellis, and several of the officers."

Amherst became Governor-General in India; Maxwell a Knight, an F.R.S., and a Colonial Governor. But it is difficult to review a book including five separate parts, each worthy of a book. I can only say that these excellent stories stir the blood.



A SHIPWRECK ADVENTURE IN WHICH LORD AMHERST, BRITISH ENVOY TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, WAS INVOLVED: FORT MAXWELL, BUILT BY THE CREW OF THE "ALCESTE" AFTER THEY HAD BEEN WRECKED ON THE ISLAND OF PULO LEAT.

H.M.S. "Alceste," under Captain Maxwell, left England in 1815, with Lord Amherst, who was going as Special Trade Ambassador to the Emperor of China. The whole adventurous story of the wreck of the "Alceste," and her crew's brushes with native pirates, has been pieced together in detail from the documents and journals of survivors.



A ROMANTIC INCIDENT IN THE STORY OF THE SHIPWRECKED CREW OF THE EAST INDIAMAN "ANTELOPE," IN THE PELEW ISLANDS: THE LAUNCH OF THE SCHOONER "OROOLONG," BUILT BY THE CASTAWAYS.

The story of the adventures of the castaways of the "Antelope," and how they helped a friendly Malay prince in his war with a neighbour, is one of the most entertaining in Vice-Admiral Campbell's collection. In their home-made schooner "Oroolong" they sailed safely back to Macao and civilisation.

Reproductions from "Abandon Ship!" by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

"Prince Lee Boo." He was taught English, and Christianised, and was shown the sights of London. Exhausted by the rush he was taken for his health to Rotherhithe, which sounds odd to us; contracted smallpox, and died aged twenty. A monument was erected to him with a long inscription ending—

Stop, Reader, stop! Let Nature claim a Tear;

A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here.

The royal father took it like a man. The Company sent out two ships "to survey the straits in the Eastern Seas, and at the same time to visit the Pelew Islands with a view to acquainting the King of Lee Boo's death." They gave Abba Thule grindstones, shovels, saws and livestock: "Abba Thule was so overcome with all these presents that he could

* "Abandon Ship!" By Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O. Illustrated. (Hodder and Stoughton; 7s. 6d.).

THE ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY: "RETRIBUTION" FOR AN ASSASSINATION.



THE ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY: THE PAVEMENT OF A STREET IN BERLIN LITTERED WITH GLASS FROM THE SMASHED WINDOWS OF JEWISH SHOPS. (A.P.)



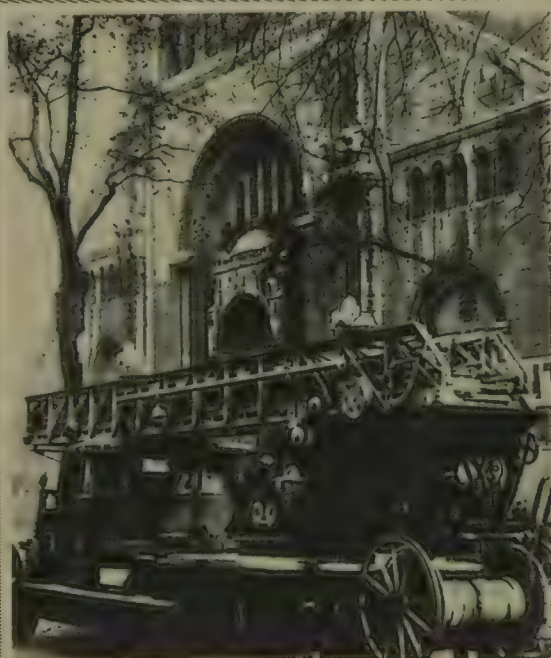
DAMAGE DONE BY THE MOBS, FOR WHICH IT IS DECREED THE SUFFERERS THEMSELVES MUST PAY—SMASHED SHOP WINDOWS IN BERLIN. (A.P.)



THE DESTRUCTION OF SYNAGOGUES, WHICH OCCURRED THROUGHOUT GERMANY: THE GREAT BUILDING ON THE PRINZREGENTENSTRASSE, BERLIN, GUTTED. (A.P.)



ANOTHER BIG BERLIN SYNAGOGUE BURNT OUT: THE DOME OF THE FASANENSTRASSE BUILDING, AND A COLLAPSED ROOF. (Wide World.)



THE SYNAGOGUE IN THE FASANENSTRASSE WRECKED AND DESECRATED BY THE MOB: THE FAÇADE; WITH A FIRE-ENGINE IN FRONT. (S. and G.)



THE PRINZREGENTENSTRASSE SYNAGOGUE, BERLIN: AN IMPOSING MODERN BUILDING, AS IT WAS BEFORE BEING WRECKED AND BURNT OUT BY THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOBS. (Wide World.)



A SIGHT THAT WAS SEEN EVERYWHERE IN THE FASHIONABLE SHOPPING QUARTERS OF BERLIN: SHOP WINDOWS SMASHED AND THE GOODS DESTROYED OR LOOTED BY RIOTERS. (Planet.)

Anti-Jewish outbreaks began in Germany on November 10. Veritable pogroms occurred in revenge for the shooting, in Paris, of the German diplomat, Herr vom Rath, by a young Polish Jew. The savagery of the mobs, it appears, was not restrained by the police. Many important synagogues throughout the country were wrecked or burnt to the ground; scarcely a Jewish shop escaped being wrecked; looting occurred on a great scale and parts of the fashionable shopping centre of Berlin were reduced to ruins. In Vienna search for concealed arms was used as

a pretext upon which thousands of Jewish homes were entered, and the inmates were in many cases taken to police stations followed by shouting mobs. On November 11 mass demonstrations were held in Munich against Jews, and also against Roman Catholics. Decrees were subsequently issued imposing further disabilities on Jews. These laid a collective fine of £84,000,000 upon the Jewish community; barred them from wholesale and retail trade; confiscated their insurance claims and ordered them to pay for damage done in the riots.

THE LONG HISTORY OF MEGIDDO—THE ARMAGEDDON OF OLD—

BY COURTESY OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



1. A MOST UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPH, UNIQUE IN REPRESENTING 2500 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS OCCUPATION: A PANORAMA OF THE EAST AREA AT MEGIDDO (FACING NORTH), WITH AND OCCASIONAL WALLS OF SUCCEEDING STRATA APPEARING IN SECTION IN THE SIDE OF THE CUT. (N.B.—The Roman numerals are the numbers of



3. (ABOVE) A STORAGE CHAMBER CUT INTO THE BEDROCK ON MOUNTING IN EARLY BRONZE AGE LATER TIMES, AND USED DURING THE PERIOD OF STRATUM XX, WHICH CONTAINS THE FIRST ARCHITECTURE ON THE SITE—CRUDE WALLS.



4. PART OF A HUGE BUILDING IN STRATUM XIX, WITH MUD-BRICK WALLS ON SINGLE-COURSED STONE FOUNDATIONS: A STRUCTURE CONTAINING AN ALTAR IN AN OUTER ROOM FACING THE EDGE OF THE MOUND—POSSIBLY EVIDENCE OF A SHRINE.



8. POSSIBLY A SACRIFICIAL ALTAR IN A SHRINE, AS SUGGESTED BY QUANTITIES OF ANIMAL BONES FOUND THERE: A CIRCULAR STRUCTURE AND ITS ENCLOSING WALL, NOT COMPLETELY EXCAVATED.



7. (LEFT) THE CITY WALL OF STRATUM XVIII AT MEGIDDO IN ITS FINAL FORM—8 METRES (26 FT.) WIDE AFTER THE ORIGINAL WALL HAD BEEN DOUBLED IN WIDTH. (COMPARE THE WALL AS SHOWN IN FIG. 6.)

TRACED BACK TO ROCK-CUT CAVE-DWELLINGS BEFORE 3500 B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHARLES R. ALTMAN. (SEE ARTICLE ON THE NEXT PAGE.)



OUTCROPS OF BEDROCK EXPOSED IN THE REMAINS OF STRATA XX. TO XVII. various strata, the lowest and earliest being Stratum XX.



2. WHERE SOME OF MEGIDDO'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS LIVED BEFORE 3500 B.C.: A ROCK-CAVE (BEING CLEARED) WHICH YIELDED FLINT AND BONE ARTIFACTS; SHOWING (BEYOND) WALLS OF STRATUM XX, AND (RIGHT FOREGROUND) A PAVEMENT OF INCISED STONES.



5. THE EARLIER OF TWO ALTARS WITHIN A ROOM OF A STRATUM XIX, BUILDING: A VIEW SHOWING A PECULIARLY-SHAPED STONE (POSSIBLY FOR RITUAL PURPOSES) IN THE FLOOR BEFORE THE ALTAR.



9. REMAINS OF THE MUD-BRICK CITY GATE OF STRATUM XIII.: A VIEW SHOWING THE OUTER PORTAL, WHERE A MAN IS STANDING, APPROACHED BY A RAMP (RIGHT CENTRE), AND THE INNER PORTAL (LOWER LEFT) AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE OUTER ONE.



6. (ABOVE) THE CITY WALL OF MEGIDDO IN STRATUM XXII. AND ITS 'HEAD' OFFSHOOT, TOWARD THE REGULARITY OF THE HORIZONTAL COURSES, TYPICAL OF EARLY BRONZE AGE BUILDING. (RIGHT FOREGROUND) PAVEMENT WITH INCISED STONES. (SEE FIG. 2.)



10. (RIGHT) PART OF THE RAMP (WITH A MAN STANDING ON IT) LEADING TO THE CITY GATE OF STRATUM XIII.: (IN FOREGROUND) THE STEEP, STONE FOUNDATION OF A MUD-BRICK WALL PROTECTING THE RAMP; (BEYOND THE RAMP) THE STONE FOUNDATION OF THE MUD-BRICK CITY WALL.

The above photographs, especially the remarkable panorama at the top, unique in its archaeological scope, will help readers to follow the course of the excavations on the historic site of Megiddo (the battlefield of Armageddon

in the Book of Revelation) as described by Mr. Gordon Loud in his article on page 928. In order to bring out his explanations more clearly, it may be well to give in full parts of his descriptive notes on certain photographs, which are condensed in our titles. Thus, regarding Fig. 2, showing the clearance of a rock-cave, he writes: "Neolithic flint and bone artifacts found therein fit perfectly into the cultural sequence of succeeding occupations. The pavement with its incised drawings is of Stratum XIX." Part of the same pavement is also visible in Fig. 6. In the note on Fig. 4, Mr. Loud states: "An altar in an outer room facing the edge of the mound suggests

a shrine, either as the major element or as an accompaniment of the building, which extends in three directions without the area of excavation." The complete description of Fig. 6 reads: "The city wall of Stratum XVIII, and its offshoot extending obliquely into the city. Note the regularity with which the stones are laid in horizontal courses—a characteristic of Early Bronze Age construction, which in subsequent periods disappears. The foundations are stepped to follow the slope of the stratum. The pavement is of Stratum XIX, and contained stones on which were incised drawings of human and animal forms." These drawings will be given in a later issue. A note on Fig. 8

says: "A flight of steps leads to the summit. Animal bones strewn about the base of the steps, and its proximity to a building (partly seen in left foreground) which may be a shrine, suggest its being a sacrificial altar."

NEW REVELATIONS FROM ARMAGEDDON.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT MEGIDDO, THE BIBLICAL SCENE OF THE APOCALYPTIC BATTLE BETWEEN "THE KINGS OF THE EARTH," AND FOR CENTURIES A STRONGHOLD COMMANDING THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN ASIA AND EGYPT: FRESH LIGHT ON THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS.

By GORDON LOUD, Field Director of the Megiddo Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Photographs by Charles B. Altman.
(See illustrations on the two preceding pages.)

THE long history of Megiddo, or Armageddon, becomes gradually unfolded as the archaeological investigation by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago probes deeper and deeper into the site. For the first time we begin to learn something of the people who first recognised the strategic position of this site, which, for centuries thereafter, commanded the main road between Egypt and Asia. Although previous excavation of the necropolis on the east slope of the mound had yielded valuable material remains of these early settlers, it was not until the 1937-38 season that sections of the Early Bronze and Chalcolithic settlements were laid bare, and the bedrock in which the first inhabitants made their homes was exposed. The success of the season is in no small way due to the invaluable assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Altman, Mr. George Preston Frazer, Mr. R. B. Parker, Mr. G. D. Pope, Jr., and Mr. Geoffrey M. Shipton.

The major work of the 1937-38 season was confined to the two areas in which the expedition had concentrated its efforts during the two preceding seasons: the north area, which had already disclosed the city gates and the palaces of the Megiddo princes who ruled as vassals of Egypt during the 15th-12th centuries B.C.; and the east area, in which a remarkably fine cultural sequence had been traced through successive levels of temples and private houses.

Accounts of these former seasons are to be found in *The Illustrated London News* of June 20, 1936, and Oct. 16 and 23, 1937. Some slight additional investigation was carried out in a sounding immediately to the east of the city gates. The east area, in which our current interest is centred, is shown in panoramic Fig. 1, as it appeared at the close of the

11. FROM STRATUM XVIII. (ABOUT 3000 B.C.) AT MEGIDDO: A TERRACOTTA ANIMAL HEAD, POSSIBLY THE TOP OF A PIN. (Actual size.)

season in May of this year. Within this area of some 2500 square metres (about 2990 square yards) may be noted sections of bedrock and remains of Strata XX. (the earliest) to XVII., or from before 3500 to about 2000 B.C. In the side of the cut appear in cross-section occasional walls of Strata XVIII. to IV.—a span of about 2000 years from about 3000 B.C. through the reign of Solomon.

The earliest inhabitants of the site were content with rock-cut cave-dwellings, one of which is shown with its roof broken away in process of excavation in Fig. 2. Within this cave—the only one yet exposed—there were no traces of pottery, the only cultural remains being artifacts of flint and bone, comparable to those of upper Neolithic Jericho. Whether or not the storage bins and presses (Fig. 3) cut into the rock are to be associated with this culture is conjectural. At any rate, they were in use during the period of Stratum XX., which ushers in the first architecture of the site, crude walls used in conjunction with the bedrock (Fig. 2). The only surviving pottery consists of fragments found in the bins and presses and in the normal debris of the stratum. Decorated sherds, both incised and painted, suggesting again upper Neolithic Jericho, are mixed with true chalcolithic specimens such as were found in the earliest stages in the Megiddo necropolis. This stratum is therefore to be considered an early phase of the Chalcolithic period to be dated somewhere about the middle of the fourth millennium B.C.

Stratum XIX. is the work of a people already versed in architecture, for a massive building with thick, well-built walls of mud-brick upon single-coursed stone foundations (Fig. 4) presents a vivid contrast to the crude architecture of Stratum XX. The only building encountered, and that only partially, in the area of excavation contains what is apparently a shrine with an altar opposite the doorway. Originally the altar was rectangular with the addition of a low shelf (Fig. 5). Immediately in front was a peculiarly shaped stone, probably ritualistic. Subsequently the altar was enlarged to an irregular shape. Flat

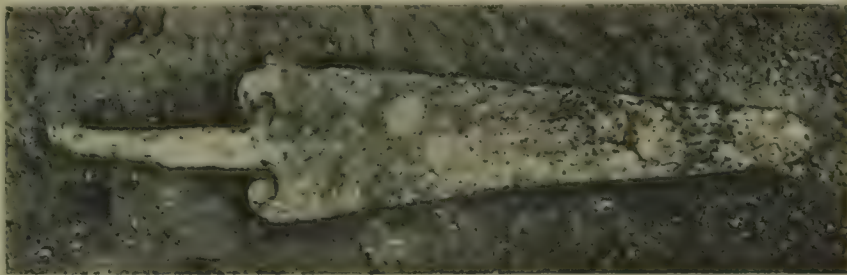
stones were set into the floor at uneven intervals along both long walls and down the centre of the room (Fig. 4). Before this shrine building a stone pavement (Figs. 2 and 6) sloped downward toward the edge of the mound, where it was destroyed by later construction. Upon many of the paving-

stones are incised drawings of human and animal forms—a veritable picture gallery of art of the last half of the fourth millennium B.C. This collection will appear in a subsequent issue of this journal. The pottery of Stratum XIX. is largely Chalcolithic,



13. A NOTABLE ADDITION TO THE FAMOUS MEGIDDO IVORIES: A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED FRAGMENT OF A BURNED IVORY VESSEL FROM STRATUM VI. (Actual size.)

A note on this fragment states: "It is circular in cross section, and when complete probably had two principal registers of figures separated from each other by a row of Bes figures. Bands of rosettes probably bordered top and bottom alike. It may be recalled that the ivory hoard (i.e., the Megiddo ivories illustrated in our issue of October 23, 1937), which included no pieces of a character similar to this, was found in Stratum VII." The date of the hoard was given as the thirteenth century B.C. Stratum VI, being nearer the surface, is later in date.



14. A VERY UNUSUAL EXAMPLE OF SUCH WELL-WROUGHT BRONZE OF SO EARLY A DATE (BEFORE 3000 B.C.): A LARGE AND WELL-PRESERVED BRONZE SWORD, SHOWN IN SITU AS IT WAS FOUND, IN STRATUM XIX. AT MEGIDDO. (Length, nearly 20 in.)

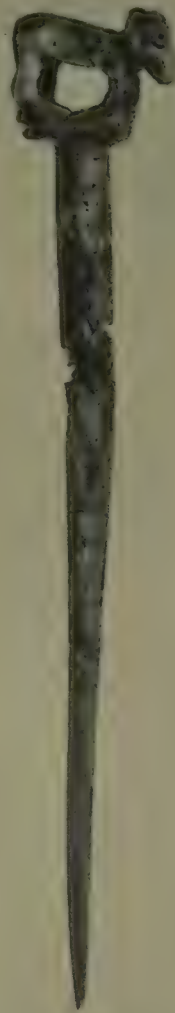
containing numerous specimens of "cornet" shapes recalling similar forms from Teleilet Ghassoul. Gray burnished wares, inner-ledge bowls, gourd-shaped vessels, and hole-mouth jars with ridged rims are

plentiful. Evidence of a well-developed decorative technique is expressed in incised herring-bone patterns enclosed by red paint upon bowl rims.

With Stratum XVIII. the architecture becomes even more massive. Noteworthy is the city wall (Figs. 6 and 7), the most colossal masonry yet encountered in any level of the mound. Its original width of 4 metres (over 13 ft.) was subsequently doubled (Fig. 7), and when found the wall stood to a height of 3½ metres (11½ ft.), probably considerably less than its finished height. An oblique offshoot at one limit of the area of excavation suggests the possible proximity of a gate. Structurally it resembles the great wall of contemporary Ai. Although there is to a certain extent a carry-over of Chalcolithic pottery forms into this stratum, the predominant types are of a definite Early Bronze I. character. Flat, high-sided platters with a tendency to red-burnished washes, and metallic-ware bowls with inturned rims and pattern burnishing, are well in evidence. The first half of the third millennium B.C. may be tentatively assigned to this stratum.

The newly found material from the earlier levels only tends to substantiate the original Early Bronze assignment to Stratum XVII. (see *The Illustrated London News* of Oct. 16, 1937), which lasts approximately to the end of the third millennium B.C. Here for the first time an attempt was made to level the stratum, the earlier strata having conformed roughly to the slope of the rock. The peculiar shape of the large building which all but fills the area of excavation, and which was exposed the preceding season, is now found to be due to the Stratum XVIII. city wall and its offshoot, which were used as foundations for the terrace of the Stratum XVII. building. The recent extension of Stratum XVII. toward the west has disclosed a unique circular stone structure, the summit of which is approached by a flight of steps (Fig. 8). Upon complete excavation its function may be clarified. Quantities of animal bones scattered about the base of the steps and the fact that it adjoins a building which in time may prove to be a shrine, cause a tentative suggestion of its being a sacrificial altar.

In the north area the removal of the palace, and the examination of the Hyksos strata immediately thereunder substantiated in a most gratifying manner our cultural sequence previously established throughout the corresponding strata in the east area. The mud-brick city wall of Stratum XIII. (circa 1800 B.C.), first encountered in the east area and in a sounding in the southern part of the mound, here reappears at its most interesting point—the main city gate. A stone-paved ramp sloping upward from the east is, near its upper extremity, enclosed by the city wall and an outer wall of mud-brick upon battered stone foundations (Fig. 10). Before reaching the outer portal of the city gate (Fig. 9) it jogs inward. Within the gate one must turn left to reach the inner portal, the axis of which is at a right-angle to that of the outer portal. Within the city at this point, subsequent strata have confused the plan, which is far less regular and impressive than one would expect after ascending such an imposing ramp. The use of mud-brick is more general at this point than has been found in contemporary areas elsewhere in the mound. One unit, immediately inside the city wall, actually has a stairway of this material. Whatever the identity of this building may be, it is a poor forerunner of the palaces of the princes who four hundred years later chose the same site for their abode.



12. A BONE PIN TOPPED WITH A FIGURE OF A STANDING ANIMAL FOUND IN STRATUM XVIII. (ABOUT 3000 B.C.) AT MEGIDDO. (Actual size.)

THE FALL OF HANKOW TO THE JAPANESE: AN UNOPPOSED ENTRY.



THE ENTRY OF THE JAPANESE INTO HANKOW, WHICH WAS WRECKED AND SET ON FIRE BY THE RETREATING CHINESE: TANKS PASSING A "PILL-BOX" (LEFT); AND BURNING RUINS (RIGHT).



MEN OF THE TWO GREAT ORIENTAL NATIONS FACE TO FACE: ARMED JAPANESE WITH CHINESE PRISONERS, MANY OF THEM BAREFOOTED, AT HANKOW. (Wide World.)



THE JAPANESE IN WUCHANG, ACROSS THE YANGTZE FROM HANKOW: CAVALRY DRAWN UP IN A DESERTED STREET IN DRIZZLING RAIN.



THE JAPANESE AND THE FOREIGN INTERESTS IN HANKOW: A DETACHMENT MARCHING PAST FRENCH MARINES WEARING STEEL HELMETS; ON THE EDGE OF THE FRENCH CONCESSION. (Wide World.)



A SYMBOL OF JAPANESE SUCCESS: TROOPS CHEERING OUTSIDE GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORMER HEADQUARTERS AT WUCHANG, WHERE THE CHINESE G.H.Q. WIRELESS STATION WAS DYNAMITED.

We reproduce on this page some of the first photographs to reach this country of the fall of Hankow, previously the Chinese military G.H.Q., to the Japanese. The first Japanese entered the city on October 25, the Chinese having withdrawn their troops to escape encirclement. The Chinese dynamited public utility buildings, bridges, railway stations and wharves; the great arsenal and steel works at Hanyang were blown up; and all airports were destroyed. Later, however, the progress of the

great fires which were raging in different areas of the Wuhan cities was checked by a steady drizzling downfall of rain. Meanwhile, a large number of Japanese warships appeared and moored off the Bund. The Japanese, on their entry, made no attempt to interfere with the populace, who watched them in silence. A safety zone was maintained by the efforts of British, American, and Italian sailors. Later some inconvenience was experienced by British subjects, who were prevented from leaving or entering the British area, after martial law had been proclaimed by the Japanese. Protests were also made against searches by Japanese sailors in foreign areas.

HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD: ITEMS OF INTEREST RECORDED PICTORIALY.



A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN PRISON TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION: THE EXTERIOR OF THE TOMBS PRISON IN NEW YORK, WHICH AT PRESENT CONTAINS OVER 400 PRISONERS.



THE UNITED STATES' "BRIDGE OF SIGHS": A PASSAGE-WAY ABOVE THE STREET, CONNECTING THE CRIMINAL COURT WITH THE TOMBS PRISON.

A recent report states that the well-known Tombs Prison in New York is to be sold by auction and the 400 prisoners it contains moved to other quarters. This prison was built in 1900 and is connected to the Criminal Court by a "Bridge of Sighs." Last year 31,000 persons were detained there, including Richard Whitney, formerly President of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1926 three prisoners attempted to escape and killed the Warden. (Fox.)



HERR HITLER RECALLING EVENTS THAT LED TO THE NAZI RÉGIME IN THE BURGERBRAU KELLER AT MUNICH.

The fifteenth anniversary of the unsuccessful "Hitler putsch" in 1923 was celebrated, as usual, by a gathering of old party comrades in the beer-hall at Munich where the rising was planned. Herr Hitler was present and in a speech said that he had no demands to make from Britain and France except for the colonies, and stated: "After we have failed to gain our rights in a normal manner by negotiation we shall demand our rights, and if necessary by other methods." (Keystone.)



ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT: THE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR HERR VOM RATH AT THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PARIS.

A funeral service for Herr vom Rath, who was shot by a young Polish Jew in the German Embassy in Paris on November 7, was held at the Lutheran Church in the Rue Blanche, Paris, on November 12. The French Government was represented by M. Bonnet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Leger, Secretary-General at the Foreign Ministry, and M. Chataigneau, representing M. Daladier, the Prime Minister. Wreaths were sent by Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister. (A.P.)



A BRITISH MUSEUM ACQUISITION: A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY BRASS CANDLESTICK.

The British Museum has recently acquired, with the aid of the National Art-Collections Fund, an important addition to the medieval collection. This is a fourteenth-century brass pricket candlestick from the Heiligenkreuz Monastery in Lower Austria. (Crown Copyright Reserved.)



BROADCASTING A WARNING TO FRANCE: PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE THREE-YEAR PLAN TO RESTORE FRANCE'S FINANCIAL POSITION: M. REYNAUD, THE FINANCE MINISTER. (C.P.) A CROWD CLAMOURING FOR THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE TO READ THE DETAILS. (Topical.)

Broadcasting to the French people on November 12, the new Finance Minister, M. Reynaud, issued a grave warning as to the country's economic and financial position. He then gave details of his three-years' plan for recovery and described the contents of the main decrees which were to be promulgated by the Government that night. M. Reynaud expects to be able to reduce the Budget deficit by £112,000,000; repay £200,000,000 of the Bank of France's loans to the Treasury, and find £140,000,000 for expenditure on armaments. Cuts are to be made in railway expenditure, public works and pensions; taxation is to be increased, and the five-day week abolished. The public interest in these measures was so great that crowds of people clamoured for copies of the Official Gazette in which full details were given.



THE FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE AND ARMISTICE TORCH CEREMONIES.



THE BRITISH LEGION'S FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE AT THE ALBERT HALL: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE NOW TRADITIONAL CLIMAX TO ARMISTICE DAY—REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SERVICES GROUPED ON THE STAGE DURING THE SINGING OF WARTIME SONGS, IN WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN JOINED. (P.N.A.)



IN THE ROYAL BOX AT THE FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE: QUEEN MARY, THE KING AND QUEEN, AND MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MAURICE, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH LEGION, WATCHING THE PAGEANTRY ON THE STAGE. (P.N.A.)



CHEERED BY AN AUDIENCE OF TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE: THE KING AND QUEEN AND QUEEN MARY STANDING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR WARM WELCOME AS THEY ENTERED THE ROYAL BOX. (P.N.A.)



REKINDLING THE SACRED FLAME AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR IN PARIS: A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION PERFORMING THE CEREMONY WITH A TORCH BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL CEMETERY AT WASHINGTON. (Keystone.)



LIGHTING A TORCH OF REMEMBRANCE WHICH WAS LATER TAKEN TO PARIS BY A DELEGATION FROM THE BRITISH LEGION: THE CEREMONY AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. (P.N.A.)

The annual Festival of Remembrance of the British Legion at the Albert Hall, held on November 11, has by now become a traditional and fitting climax to Armistice Day. This year the King and Queen and Queen Mary were present and received a warm welcome from the audience of some ten thousand people. Their Majesties joined in the customary singing of wartime songs and watched the pageantry with interest. An innovation was the appearance in the procession to the stage of six men wearing the uniform provided for members of the British Legion who volunteered for police duties in Czechoslovakia. In Paris on the same

date the Sacred Flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Arc de Triomphe was rekindled from 160 Torches of Remembrance brought from the provinces, colonies, and allied countries. The Torch from the United States was lighted at the National Cemetery in Washington, and that from Great Britain at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey on November 9. The flame from this Torch was transferred to two lanterns, which were carried to Paris by the British delegation, who relighted the Torch from this source for the ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe.

A PAGE FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: OCCASIONS NEAR AND FAR.



AN UNUSUAL FEATURE IN A MOTOR ROAD: A STEEPLY-BANKED CORNER, REMINISCENT OF BROOKLANDS, AT A BEND IN A NEW GERMAN HIGHWAY NEAR LEIPZIG.

This is not a photograph of a motor-racing track, such as that at Brooklands, as might easily be assumed. It represents one of the steeply banked corners on the new Reichs motor road between Berlin and Munich. The particular section of the road here illustrated is at Beelitz, in the neighbourhood of Leipzig, and was opened for traffic a few days ago. It is evident that these new German highways are built for speed. (Keystone.)



A GERMAN SHIP DAMAGED BY A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION NEAR SAN FRANCISCO: THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER "VANCOUVER" AGROUND AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

The 8269-ton "Vancouver" was moving slowly through the narrow estuary leading from San Francisco Bay to Oakland, California, on November 3, when an explosion occurred by which four men were seriously injured. There was a crew of 60 and 17 passengers on board. She was successfully beached, but sank in shallow water. Suspicions of sabotage arose and inquiries were set up. It was reported that a diver found plates driven inward by the explosion. (Keystone.)



DANCING THROUGH THE CITY IN THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW: A PICTURESQUE GROUP IN THE "KEEPING FIT" PAGEANT PASSING THE MANSION HOUSE.

The principal feature of the Lord Mayor's Show this year, on November 9, was the Pageant, "Keeping Fit Through the Ages," organised by the National Fitness Council of England and Wales. The activities represented—in the order of the procession—were walking, camping, golf, cycling, bowls, fencing, dancing, rowing, netball, Association football, Rugby football, lawn tennis, cricket, riding, climbing, athletics, hockey, swimming, archery, skating, boxing, morning exercises, recreative gymnastics,



A BRITISH MOTORIST BREAKS A WORLD SPEED RECORD (FOR "G" CLASS CARS) IN GERMANY: MAJOR A. T. G. GARDNER IN HIS M.G. "MAGNETTE."

On November 9 Major Gardner in his M.G. "Magnette" broke the world speed record for "G" class motor-cars (750 to 1100 c.c.) on the autobahn between Frankfurt-on-Main and Heidelberg. With a flying start, he attained 187 m.p.h. The previous record was 148 m.p.h. The German authorities gave him every facility, including Signal Corps men for telephonic communication with timekeepers. He was awarded the Gold Star of the British Racing Drivers' Club. (Barratts.)



COMMEMORATING A FAMOUS AMERICAN HUMORIST WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AIR DISASTER: THE DEDICATION OF THE WILL ROGERS MUSEUM, WITH ITS GREAT STATUE OF HIM.

Will Rogers, the famous cowboy humorist, was killed with Mr. Wiley Post, the American airman, when their plane crashed in Alaska in 1935 on the way to Moscow. Recently his memory has been honoured by the dedication of a £40,000 Will Rogers Museum, at Claremore, Oklahoma, U.S.A. Our photograph, taken during the ceremony, shows cowboys singing songs beside a large statue of Will Rogers inscribed with his motto—"I never met a man I didn't like." (Wide World.)



PARTICIPANTS IN THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW—A PAGEANT WHICH REPRESENTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES: GROUPS ASSEMBLED READY FOR THE PROCESSION.

and Keep Fit classes. The dancing section, shown above in the left-hand photograph, was a group demonstrating Scandinavian and other national dances. The rowing section, following them, was headed by holders of Doggett's Coat and Badge, after whom came a tableau of a women's four and a party of oarsmen. The pageant had a unity seldom attained on these occasions, and was extremely effective. (Central Press and Sport and General.)

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:

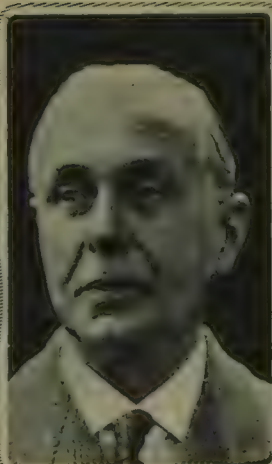
PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. HUGH R. WILSON.
United States Ambassador in Berlin. Summoned to Washington on November 14 by Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, "for report and consultation" on the recent anti-Jewish measures. This is an exceptional step taken only in the most unusual circumstances.



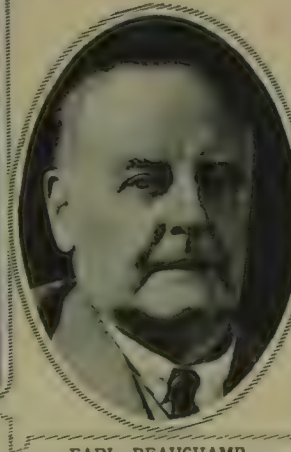
SIR G. OGILVIE-FORBES.
The British Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin. Instructed to draw attention of German Foreign Ministry to complaints of damage to British property in the anti-Jewish riots and to protest against articles associating former British Ministers and M.P.'s with the murder of Herr vom Rath.



SIR JOHN WOODHEAD.
Chairman of the Palestine Partition Commission, whose report, issued on November 9, declared that the plan of partition recommended by Earl Peel's Royal Commission in 1937 was impracticable, but that they were unable to reach agreement on an alternative scheme.



MAJOR A. BURNABY.
Master of the Quorn from 1918 to 1932 (in the last four seasons jointly). Died on November 13; aged seventy. Was the winner and last survivor of the "moonlight steeplechase" at Melton Mowbray in 1890. During the Great War served with the London Yeomanry.



EARL BEAUCHAMP.
Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords from 1924 to 1931. Died on November 14; aged sixty-six. Was Governor of New South Wales, 1899-1901, and First Commissioner of Works from 1910 to 1914. Was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, from 1911 to 1931.



MR. P. J. DOLLAN.
Elected Lord Provost of Glasgow recently by 61 votes to 45. Has been a member of Glasgow Town Council since 1913, when he was returned for Govan, a seat he has held since that date. He is the second Labour Member to hold this office and is a journalist.



THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT WHOSE MURDER IN PARIS LED TO ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY: HERR VOM RATH.

As noted in our last issue, Herr vom Rath, Third Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris, was seriously wounded on November 7 by a Polish Jew born in Hanover. Herr vom Rath died on November 9. His murder led to violent anti-Jewish outbreaks in Germany.



A ROYAL REUNION: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER WITH THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR AT THE HOTEL MEURICE IN PARIS.

The Duke of Gloucester met his brother, the Duke of Windsor, for the first time since the Abdication, while returning with the Duchess from their East African tour. Their Royal Highnesses were flown from Marseilles in the King's aeroplane on November 11, and arriving in Paris drove to the Hotel Meurice, where they lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and spent the day with them. They returned to London on November 12.



A FAMOUS AMERICAN NOVELIST AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE: MRS. PEARL BUCK, AUTHOR OF "THE GOOD EARTH."

Mrs. Pearl Buck, the American authoress famous for her stories of Chinese life, and particularly for her novel "The Good Earth," has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Her other works include "The Mother," and "The Exile."



AN OCCASION WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. CHAMBERLAIN (SEEN NEAR THE CENTRE), MADE A GREAT SPEECH ON THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY: THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET IN GUILDHALL.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet, held at Guildhall with traditional ceremony on November 9, was memorable for an inspiring and hopeful speech by Mr. Chamberlain in response to the Lord Mayor's toast of "His Majesty's Ministers." The Premier received a great ovation both on his arrival and when he rose to speak. At the high table (from left to right, beginning with the

third figure) are seen Count Grandi (Italian Ambassador), Sir John Simon, Mrs. Chamberlain, the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Harry Twyford (retiring Lord Mayor), Sir Frank Bowater (Lord Mayor), Lady Bowater, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Twyford, the Belgian Ambassador, Lord Maugham (Lord Chancellor), and M. Charles Corbin (French Ambassador).

THE IMPORTANT EVENT IN EGYPT'S ROYAL FAMILY: QUEEN FARIDA; AND PREPARATIONS AT THE PALACE.



QUEEN FARIDA OF EGYPT AS A LITTLE GIRL; PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1926, AGED FIVE, AT HER GRANDFATHER'S HOUSE IN ALEXANDRIA (LEFT); AND IN 1924.



THE QUEEN OF EGYPT IN THE YEAR OF HER ENGAGEMENT, WHEN SHE WAS SEVENTEEN: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1937.

THE greatest interest was manifest in Egypt at the prospect of a birth of a royal baby. It was arranged that if the baby was a boy a salute of 101 guns would be fired; and if a girl a salute of 21 guns. Arrangements were also made for military parades in Cairo and Alexandria on the day following the birth. The marriage of King Faruk with Queen

(Continued below.)

THE LAYETTE OF EGYPT'S EAGERLY AWAITED ROYAL BABY: A DRESS OF BEAUTIFUL LACE; BONNET AND SHOES.



QUEEN FARIDA ON ONE OF HER VISITS TO EUROPE: PHOTOGRAPHED AS A LITTLE GIRL OF FIVE EXAMINING THE TREASURES IN THE ABBEY AT ABONDANCE, HAUTE SAVOIE, FRANCE.



PREPARATIONS FOR THE EGYPTIAN ROYAL BABY AT THE PALACE IN CAIRO: A GILDED CEREMONIAL CRADLE AND LACE CANOPY, WITH THE ROYAL MONOGRAM AND CROWN.

(Continued.)

Farida was illustrated in our issue of January 29 of this year. The Queen, it will be recalled, is the daughter of a distinguished Egyptian judge, Youssef Zulficar Pasha, and granddaughter of a former Prime Minister, the late Said Mohammed Pasha. The royal bride and bridegroom were both seventeen at the time of their marriage.

THE RUMANIAN ROYAL VISIT: THE WELCOME AT DOVER; AND IN LONDON.



THE VISIT OF KING CAROL AND PRINCE MICHAEL OF RUMANIA TO ENGLAND: THE KING, WEARING RUMANIAN NAVAL UNIFORM, WITH THE CLOAK OF THE ORDER OF MICHAEL THE BRAVE, AND HIS SON ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER "SIKH," IN WHICH THEY CROSSED THE CHANNEL, AT DOVER. (P.N.A.)



THE ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA: CROWN PRINCE MICHAEL RIDING BESIDE THE DUKE OF KENT, WHO WENT TO DOVER TO WELCOME THE PRINCE AND HIS FATHER TO ENGLAND, AND ACCOMPANIED THEM ON THEIR JOURNEY TO LONDON. (Topical.)

King Carol of Rumania and Crown Prince Michael crossed from Boulogne to Dover in the destroyer "Sikh," one of the powerful new vessels of the "Tribal" class, on the afternoon of November 15. There was a dense fog in the Channel, which considerably delayed the "Sikh's" arrival. At Dover the visitors were

welcomed by the Duke of Kent. A Guard of Honour was mounted by the Navy, with a Royal Marine band. The visitors travelled to London by train, on which they had lunch. Their drive from Victoria to Buckingham Palace is illustrated on the succeeding double-page.

KING CAROL of Rumania and his son, the Crown Prince Michael, arrived in London, on their first State visit to this country, on the afternoon of November 15. As they stepped from the train at Victoria Station, they were welcomed by the King, who introduced King Carol to the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and other members of the Government. The two Kings then entered a State landau, drawn by six Windsor greys, and started on their drive to Buckingham Palace, attended by a Sovereign's Escort of the Life Guards. Prince Michael and the Duke of Kent followed in the second carriage, and several other carriages and cars completed the procession. A large group of the Rumanian colony in London, gathered outside the station, cheered as the procession moved off, and all along the route to the Palace the royal visitors were greeted by enthusiastic acclamations from the assembled crowds. King Carol was obviously delighted by his reception, and smilingly continued to raise his hand again and again in salute. The throng of spectators was thickest around the Victoria Memorial, and there was a storm of cheering as the carriage entered the Palace quadrangle. Within it was mounted the King's Guard of the 1st Battalion, the Grenadier Guards, and the regiment's band played the Rumanian National Anthem, as the two Kings alighted. King Carol and his son were then conducted into the Palace, where they were welcomed by the Queen. Later they drove to Marlborough House to visit Queen Mary. Subsequent arrangements included a State Banquet at the Palace in the evening.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CENTRAL PRESS.



THE RUMANIAN ROYAL VISIT: KING CAROL (ACKNOWLEDGING THE SALUTATIONS OF THE CROWD) SEATED BESIDE KING GEORGE IN A STATE LANDAU, AS THEY LEFT VICTORIA STATION FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

THE QUESTION OF COMMERCE.

ON the day that "French Without Tears" was celebrating its entry into a third year of prosperity I received from Mr. Peter Davies a copy of a new composite volume on theatrical topics called "Footnotes to the Theatre," in which eminent authorities tell the world about this curious, confused, co-operative enterprise of drama, half-art and half-industry, which retains its glamour and glory and shabbiness and silliness and profits and losses in everlasting confusion. The editor of this volume, which has very interesting illustrations as well as articles typical of the wide range of theatrical taste and experience, is Mr. R. D. Charques, who leads off on the familiar theme of "What is Wrong with the Theatre?"

The theatre lives in constant hot water. Nobody ever seems to ask what is right with it and to shout "Hurrah!"

on discovering a sign of grace, a crumb of rectitude. Nobody ever writes articles asking what is wrong with the novel or the short story or chamber music or the Chelsea studios. Obviously there is more silly and vulgar nonsense goes into print than ever gets on to the stage, because there is a much greater quantity of fiction than of drama. But nobody carries on about that. It is always the poor theatre that is in the wrong and ought to be put right. Mr. Charques has shown his wisdom by the first-rate team of contributors whom he has chosen. But some of his own statements astonish me. He talks of "an unmistakably losing battle against the cinema," and asserts that "increasing numbers of men and women have no wish to set foot in the theatre nowadays, since they feel that only dissatisfaction, or even boredom, awaits them if they do." Now, my information is exactly the reverse. The cinema has had enormous gains, but now it is experiencing losses in public favour as well as in private finance. It is forced to help itself by bringing in the human element and employing variety turns. In several places music-halls and theatres which went "movie" have returned to the old allegiance. In the provinces "rep." or "stock" is constantly going up in favour and expanding.

In London I see no sort of evidence that the theatre public has diminished within the last few years. There are strong signs that it wants and supports cheaper prices. The new habit of ending West End runs at lower rates has resulted in making some shows seem "unendable"—i.e., "George and Margaret" in its new home in the Piccadilly, and the austere, even terrifying, "Idiot's Delight," rehoused at His Majesty's. Mr. Charques then goes on to make the customary remarks about commercialism. Poor theatre again! In a very sensible article about the manager's work and point of view, Mr. Bronson Albery justly observes that when managers make money they are cursed for being greedy, and when they lose it they are dismissed as fools. I never can understand why people get so angry with those who make money in the arts. Sometimes the best in art pays best: sometimes it pays very badly.

The reward is not independent of the quality of the work. It goes to the efficient, whether their brows be high, low or "mid." The plays, I surmise, which make most money are those which are genuinely good of their kind, and the kinds may be widely assorted.

What have been making money in the West End this autumn? What are the "commercial successes," to use the common phrase of denigration? Among serious plays, "Robert's Wife," by Mr. St. John Ervine;

"The Corn is Green," by Mr. Emlyn Williams; "The Flashing Stream," by Mr. Charles Morgan; "Idiot's Delight," by Mr. Robert Sherwood; "Dear Octopus," by Miss Dodie Smith; and the revival of "Dangerous Corner," by Mr. J. B. Priestley. Can Mr. Charques find anything shameful or deplorable about the public support of these? "Shaftesbury Avenue" is used as a term of abuse by what I call the constant-hot-waterers; yet three of these pieces are housed in that street of supposed shame. A fourth Avenue tenant, "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," is not to be despised either, though scarcely in the top class. The crisis had a terrible effect on the start of some plays, but both the full-length, modern-dress "Hamlet," at the "Old Vic," and "The White Guard," at the Phoenix, have, I learn, recovered well from difficult openings. Are these to be sniffed at?

admired does from time to time go down, unjustly, as one thinks. But, on the whole, it is the drivel which most rapidly disappears. And, in nine cases out of ten, that drivel is not put on by those supposed villains, the "commercial managers"—i.e., men like Mr. Bronson Albery or Messrs. Beaumont and Tennyant. It is put on by some little here-to-day-and-gone-to-morrow syndicate, made up of "mug-hunters," not managers, who get an author to finance his own play. After all, the folly and vanity of inexperienced authors, with some money to burn, are dreadful. But the theatre is not to be blamed for all the idiocies of its hangers-on.

In a sense," says Mr. Charques, "the trouble with the English theatre has always been that it is commercial. Even in Shakespeare's time, as has frequently been remarked, there were Henslowe and his kind." This appears

to distinguish between a noble, austere, uncommercial Shakespeare, and the base go-getters of the Bankside, like managerial Henslowe. But Shakespeare was himself a commercial dramatist. He made money quickly and on so large a scale that he could return to Stratford and buy its largest house, with some land, after only four or five years of any prominence in London as poet and playwright. We know little for certain of his private life. But what we do know is that he was a keen investor. He speculated in malt; he bought up orchards and tithes in Warwickshire, and he trafficked in house property in London; he was a real *bourgeois*; he was as eager, surely, to make money as Henslowe or any other of the Bankside breed. Shakespeare arrived when the English drama was just becoming for the first time commercial, professional and remunerative. He seized his opportunity. It seems to me a fact worth remembering, when we are considering this question of "commercial drama," that the greatest of all the world's poets and dramatists was a hard and triumphant worker in this newborn industry of entertainment, one who liked money, one who made money, and not a solitary recluse who had to retire to the mountains before he could express his mighty soul and then disdained to touch filthy lucre for the product of his brain. He may have thought Henslowe an old robber and unjust to sellers of plays, but the fact that Henslowe was interested in cash would not have worried Shakespeare in the least.

There are always things wrong with the theatre, as there are always things wrong with everything. But before we denounce commercialism and managers and Shaftesbury Avenue, let us be very careful about our facts. After nearly twenty years of constant play-going I am convinced that there is no greater menace or nuisance than the well-intentioned and "uncommercial" people who come along with no theatrical experience and no common sense and make Sunday nights, and even weekdays, intolerable with their half-baked productions of a supposedly artistic kind. They are always "discovering new authors," and these authors, in nine cases out of ten, would be better left in obscurity. Confronted with this

stuff, Shakespeare would have wished them all at the bottom of the Thames and gone to sup happily with commercial Henslowe.

Finally, the fact that I have been contentious with some remarks of Mr. Charques should not be taken as any sort of attack on his editing of a volume which is extremely well equipped with plates and combines the opinions of first-rate authorities and practical theatre-men on all kinds of contemporary stage problems at home and abroad.



THE ROYAL COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OBVIOUSLY ENJOYING ONE OF THE TURNS IN THE PROGRAMME. (G.P.U.)



THE GRAND FINALE OF THE ROYAL COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE: THE ENTIRE COMPANY, LED BY LUPINO LANE, DOING THE "LAMBETH WALK," WATCHED BY THE KING AND QUEEN FROM THE ROYAL BOX (CENTRE BACKGROUND). (Topical.)

The annual Royal Command Variety Performance in aid of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund Institution was given at the Coliseum in the presence of the King and Queen on November 9. The programme, as usual, was magnificent and included most of the outstanding music-hall turns. Their Majesties were given a warm welcome by the audience and for five minutes they stood at the front of the Royal Box acknowledging the applause and cheering. The King and Queen seemed to appreciate most of all the grand finale in which Lupino Lane led the entire company in the "Lambeth Walk."

There are many successful light comedies, too: "Spring Meeting," "When We Are Married," as well as the eternal "French Without Tears" and "George and Margaret." These are, in their various ways, thoroughly efficient entertainments, offering scope for brilliant comic acting. Is it a crime that they are also commercial? As one who happens to see most of the London productions, I can assure Mr. Charques that the box-office is really no mean test of genuine merit. Of course, a play which one really

AN AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PICTURES: PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE AND GENRE PAINTERS.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. THOS. AGNEW AND SONS, 43, OLD BOND STREET, W.I.



"A DISTANT VIEW OF
DEDHAM CHURCH"; BY
J. CONSTABLE, R.A. (1776-
1837).
(Canvas, 13½ by 17 in.)



"BISHAM ABBEY, NEAR MARLOW"; BY WILLIAM MARLOW (1740-1813).
(Canvas, 28 by 45 in.)



"HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA"; A PORTRAIT
BY F. X. WINTERHALTER (1806-1873).
(Canvas, 45 by 33½ in.)



"DR. BENJAMIN HOADLY, M.D."; BY WILLIAM
HOGARTH (1697-1764).
(Canvas, 30 by 25 in.)



"MISS SARAH VERNEY"; BY ALLAN RAMSAY (1713-1784).
(Canvas, 36 by 28 in.)



"THE GRAVEL PIT"; BY P. J. DE LOUTHERBOURG, R.A. (1740-1812).
(Signed. Canvas, 44½ by 56 in.)



"THE INTERIOR OF AN INN"; BY JAMES WARD, R.A. (1769-1859).
(Signed and dated 1794. Canvas, 18 by 24 in.)

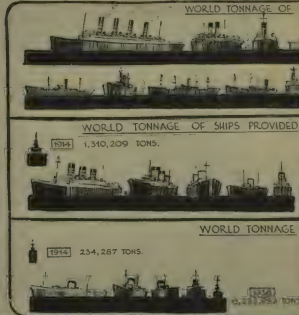
An "Autumn Exhibition of British Pictures" was opened at the Agnew Galleries on November 9 and will continue until December 17. The period broadly covered by this exhibition is from 1750 to 1850—that is, from Hogarth to Turner. It seems a far cry from a portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly by Hogarth to a Royal Academy picture of 1850, but, in fact, there are so many links in this exhibition of sixty-four pictures that all fit into the whole and are seen related to each other. Many of the pictures have never been exhibited before, and nearly all the remainder not for a number of years. For instance, two fairly early Constables, one of which is shown on this page, first came into the market quite recently from a private owner whose ancestor had bought them from Constable himself.

A few notes regarding some of the other pictures shown here may be of interest. The portrait of Queen Victoria by Winterhalter must have been painted when the young Queen was about twenty-one, some three years after her accession.—Dr. Hoadly was born in 1706, and was the son of Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, Hogarth's great friend. He died in 1751.—"The Interior of an Inn," by James Ward, the brother-in-law of George Morland, is one of those pictures in the exhibition conforming to no particular tradition except the typically English one of interest in the country and country scenes, as shown in the many sporting and conversation pieces which were painted up to the middle of the 19th century.—Miss Sarah Verney was the daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Verney.

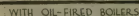
OF IMPORTED OIL: INGENUOUS MODERN COAL-FIRING METHODS.

ASSISTANCE OF G. T. MARRINER, ESQ., A.M.I.MAR.E

WORLD TONNAGE OF



SHIPS PROVIDED WITH COAL-FIRED BOILERS



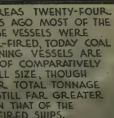
1038 20,058,452 TONS.

OF MOTOR SHIPS

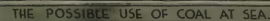
A MARINE WATER-TUBE BOILER THAT CAN BE ALTERNATIVELY FIRED BY COAL OR OIL.

TYPES OF SHIPS STILL HAND-FIRED, BUT RAPIDLY LOSING GROUND TO OIL-FIRED AND DIESEL-DRIVEN VESSELS.

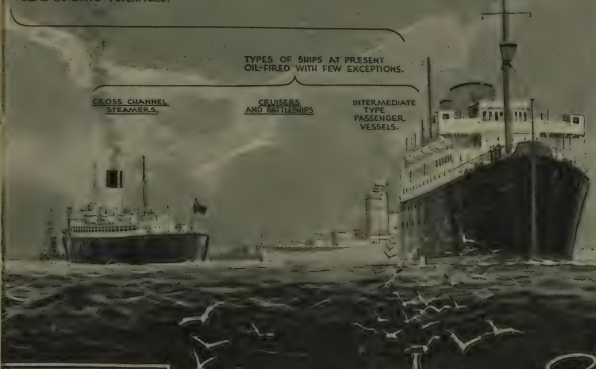
TYPES OF SHIPS THAT MECHANICALLY FIRED



THE MECHANICAL STOKERS IN THE "TWICKENHAM FERRY". THE CLEAN APPEARANCE OF THE STOKERHOLD IS NOTICEABLE.



TYPES OF SHIPS AT PRESENT
OIL-FIRED WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS



HOW THE STOKEHOLD
OF EVEN A HAND-FIRED
COAL-BURNING SHIP
MAY BE KEPT COOL,
IN THE TROPICS: A TYPE
OF VESSEL WITH
HER BOILERS ON DECK
WITH HER STOKEHOLDS
BOTH COOL AND
WELL-LIGHTED

MODERN METHOD OF BUNKERING A SHIP
FITTED WITH MECHANICAL STOKERS WHERE
SMALL SIZED COAL IS EXCLUSIVELY USED.



AND MODERN DEVICES RENDERING COAL COMPARABLE TO OIL-FUEL IN EFFICIENCY AND CLEANLINESS.

pressing for this return to coal at sea, putting forward many powerful arguments in favour of the modern methods of using coal for firing ships' boilers. On these pages we illustrate some modern methods of using coal at sea. The use of pulverised coal has not, apparently, met with success; but the comparatively recent introduction of the mechanical stoker (used in power stations and works ashore) in ships has already been very successful. The use of the mechanical stoker has been followed by the use of the pulverised coal stokers, and very successful they have been. The majority of the world's coal-burning vessels to-day are of the smaller cargo type, and are

mostly fired by manual labour, with all its heat, dirt, dust, and other disadvantages, and the attendant dirty job of coaling. This has been the main reason why the passenger ships went over to oil fuel, which is "clean," and can be pumped on board through a pipe. Using the mechanical stokers, however, the ship burns "small" coal (the "lumps" being about the size of a golf-ball, so that it is practicable to unload it using a conveyor and a small crane) instead of the "big" lump coal. The stokers are kept in the hold, and in their place are the mechanical stokers, doing the work far more efficiently. For whereas the human stoker spreads the fresh coal on top of

the furnace intensifies in large quantities, with the result that during these periods some of the useful gas is lost up the funnel, the mechanical stoker continuously forces the new coal into the fire, where the proper proportion of air for combustion joins it, and every bit of gas is usefully consumed. Only a few hands are required in the stockhold, as the gas is not used in the high-pressure apparatus. The inventor is now examining every invention for increasing the consumption of coal at sea, and investigates whether it is not possible to return to coal-burning on a large scale. In this way national security may be increased, and relief afforded to distressed areas.



CAN MUSIC BE FUNNY? SOME REFLECTIONS. By FRANCIS TOYE.

LISTENING the other night to one of the B.B.C. Concerts of Contemporary Music I found my mind, a little, I fear, to the neglect of the music itself, dwelling upon a very old and, so far as I know, unsolved problem. The immediate occasion was the first performance in England of Jean Françaix's satirical cantata, "The Lame Devil." I do not know to what extent my readers are familiar with the name of Françaix. If they are not familiar at all they must take it from me that he is the latest and brightest star in the firmament of recent French composition, a favourite pupil of Nadia Boulanger, that great teacher and musician who is so rightly admired alike in the New and Old Worlds. Monsieur Françaix's cantata is avowedly

Needless to say, instances of musical wit and humour abound. Haydn, for instance, was particularly fond of them, as those familiar with "The Creation" are not likely to forget. But I sometimes wonder whether he thought them as funny as we do; whether he was not merely indulging in that naïve illustration of his text which we find continuously in Handel and Bach and the other great composers of the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Some of the scherzos in Beethoven's symphonies might conceivably be considered humorous in themselves, but it would be difficult under analysis to say why. In any case, the humour is so titanic that it has almost ceased to be humorous. Mozart's music, contrary to the opinion of most people, is very rarely funny. On the contrary, there is almost always an underlying emotional quality even in his gayest and most simple tunes. If people think of it as funny it is either from association with words, or, as in the Madamina song in "Don Giovanni," from the species of technical pun latent in using the horns when conjugal infidelity is in question. Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn and Brahms are all too romantic even to be considered.

Some people find humour (though not, I think, wit) in Wagner. In the Fafner's "Lass mich Schlafen," for instance, and in Beckmesser's music in "Meistersingers." But the first is merely a variant of our old friend the grunting bassoon, and I do not think that people would even consider finding the second funny unless they knew it was meant to be and scenically

well fitted to convey wit and humour. Nevertheless, the wit and humour really lie outside the music. Take, for instance, the celebrated sextet in "La Cenerentola." How funny would it be without the rolling of the

"r's"? Very much the same holds good of the well-known "Mississippi" song in "La Pietra del Paragone," where it is the splitting up of the syllables and the deliberate misaccentuation (precisely the procedure later copied with such success by Offenbach) that produce the comic effect. Probably the nearest approach to purely musical humour in Rossini should be sought in some of those little pieces that he wrote for his Saturday evenings in Paris after his retirement. Most of them, doubtless, depend for their fun on association with the titles, but there are one or two, such as the "Can-Can Infernal," familiar to all lovers of "La Boutique Fantasque," with its strident and unexpected sequences and contrasts, that approach purely musical humour as



"HARLEQUIN IN THE STREET": LA SUPERBE (JUNE BRAE) IS CONFUSED BY MEETING TWO LOVERS, THE DISGUISED BREAD BOY (FRANK STAFF) AND MONSEIGNEUR (MICHAEL SOMES).

"Harlequin in the Street," the new ballet after Jean-François Regnard (1656-1710), to music by François Couperin (1668-1733), was recently produced at Sadler's Wells. Harlequin decides to entangle the affairs of La Superbe and her lover, Monseigneur. He persuades Monseigneur to disguise himself as a porter and the porter puts on Monseigneur's clothes. La Superbe is confused by the change, and by other tricks, but all is well in the end, and Harlequin concludes his mischief-making with a dance.

comic. It deals with the adventures of a young student who, like our old friend in the first story of the "Arabian Nights," releases a demon imprisoned in a bottle. But the results are less serious, for all that the demon seems to do is magically to remove the roofs of every house in Madrid and let his companion see what is going on inside, the results being, as the programme so discreetly puts it, a series of highly indiscreet revelations which form the main subject of the work.

Though, as I have already confessed, my attention wandered, sufficient remained to convince me that Monsieur Françaix is an uncommonly clever young man. His effects, new and strange in themselves, are admirably pointed, and translate very vividly the various episodes. He is succinct, too, and does not spin out his jokes too long. But now we come to the real matter, that which continually obtruded itself on my mind during the performance of this witty and humorous music: Can music in itself really be witty and humorous, or is it a mere question of association of ideas? Let us begin at the beginning.

I suppose that most people would admit that the grunts produced by the notes in the extreme lower register of the bassoon are funny in themselves. A man might quite conceivably laugh at them, divorced from any context or literary association, just as he might laugh at a snore or the spectacle of an old gentleman skidding on a piece of orange-peel. In short, these particular tonal grunts represent the most primitive kind of humour. Apart from them, speaking from the strictly tonal point of view, that is to say from the point of view of sound pure and simple, it may be doubted whether music can really be considered humorous or witty at all.



"HARLEQUIN IN THE STREET": LA SUPERBE (JUNE BRAE) AND HARLEQUIN (ALAN CARTER), THE MISCHIEF-MAKER.

presented as such, for Beckmesser's aria, as a matter of fact, is a very fine tune. Again, the parody of "Tancredi," in the last scene, is not particularly amusing unless you happen to know "Tancredi." In any case, every kind of parody must be excluded, because parody is essentially a product of ratiocination.

The mention of "Tancredi" brings us to Rossini, the most doughty champion of fun for fun's sake in music. But Rossini was essentially an operatic composer, and therefore had subjects or actual words at his disposal to act as, so to say, signals of his humorous intentions. Rossini's music is in itself gay; it possesses an undeniable sparkle and verve of its own, which, needless to say, in conjunction with comic situations or comic words, are particularly



ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN.

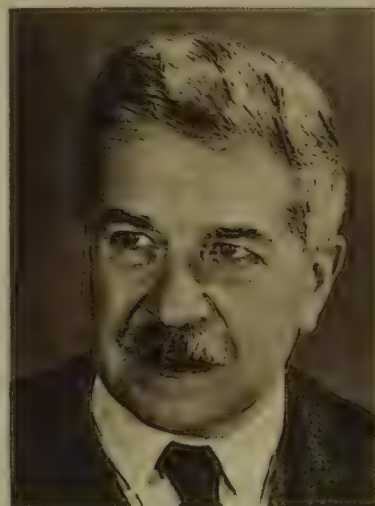
Will give his only recital this season at the Queen's Hall on November 21. The programme will include "Etudes Symphoniques" and works by Bach, Chopin, and modern composers.

nearly as can well be imagined.

I have dwelt with such comparative fullness on Rossini because he is, I suppose, the key to the whole problem. If you are not able to find purely musical humour in Rossini, you will find it nowhere. Moreover, Rossini's liking for the incongruous and the grotesque has brought him perhaps nearer than any other of the great masters to a certain school of contemporary music. It was Osbert Sitwell, I think, who wrote that in Rossini's music one sensed the first flavour of modernity. Works such as Walton's "Façade," Berner's "Triumph of Neptune," in this country, and, in France, works too numerous to mention are its direct descendants.

The French, needless to say, have always made something of a speciality in this matter. Even when the whole of the French musical intelligentsia was busy in attempting to prove that it can be as serious and as ponderous as the Germans, there were always some who refused to bow in the then fashionable temple. The names of Chabrier, composer of the unique "España," and of Erik Satie will occur to everyone. These men are regarded, of course, as more or less spiritual godfathers by contemporary composers, such as Poulenc, who dearly love their jokes. Poulenc's song cycle, "Le Vestiaire," for instance, is in the direct Satie-Chabrier tradition, and now we have Jean Françaix, with the full approval of the most talented teacher of composition in Europe, coming along to carry it a step further.

Still, if you except the main theme of Dukas's "Apprenti Sorcier," all this Gallic scintillation is witty rather than humorous, dependent to make its intended effect on the listener being familiar with a given context. It would be interesting to know how far any of this music would appear comic to a listener who just listened to it as music without any extraneous associations whatever. For myself, I rather doubt most of it appearing any more comic than a great deal of modern music not intended to be comic at all.



DR. ARTUR SCHNABEL.

Will give a recital at the Queen's Hall on November 26. The programme will include Schubert's Sonata in C minor and Beethoven's Sonata in B flat major.

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SOUTH AFRICA

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE PHILISTINE BARBER, AND OTHER PICTURES.

By FRANK DAVIS.



STRONG, silent men often have managing wives, and Samson and Delilah were no exceptions to the rule. What must be the most dramatic rendering of the Bible story is illustrated on this page (Fig. 1),

and the picture itself forms part of an exhibition of paintings dating from the fourteenth century, belonging to Mr. N. V. Bachstitz, of The Hague, on view until Dec. 20 at Knoedler House, 15, Old Bond Street. It is a masterpiece of theatrical realism, and contains exquisite passages of glowing, meticulous brushwork, notably in the still-life on the table, the two charming little children playing with the dog on the right, and the delicate greens and mauves and reds of the dresses of the three principal figures. Jan Steen, who painted this picture in 1668, has not only organised it as if it were a scene on a stage, curtains, pillars and all, but has added to the sober narrative of the Old Testament certain rich embroideries of the imagination which, quite apart from his technical virtues, make of it an altogether notable performance, even when compared with his other and better-known interpretations of contemporary life. His sense of the theatre is superb, if a trifle burlesque. Delilah, receiving the shears from a servant, is entirely the competent mistress of the house, whose will is law. Samson is the type of all trusting, uxorious heavy-weights; and what adds the final touch of serio-comic drama is the thin-faced, intent barber, with red hat and wonderful mauve silk coat, scissors in one hand, and the other tools of his trade hanging down from his belt.

When I first stood in front of the picture, I thought Jan Steen, in sheer exuberance, had devised this magnificent character out of his own head: this, I find, is not so—he has merely interpreted the story with a certain freedom: "And she made him sleep upon her knees; and she called for a man, and she caused him to shave off the seven locks of his head; and she began to afflict him, and his strength went from him."

The painter of seventeenth-century Dutch life is experimenting in the grand manner, but he keeps close to his own exquisite earth, as it were; not for him the subtle nuances of his greater contemporaries, but an engaging theatrical gusto. He paints the surface of humanity only, and the surface of things, and the fact that he himself is by nature shallow, only serves to draw attention to the extraordinary care with which those surfaces are rendered. One would like to know a little more of his life. His father was a brewer, and he himself, in 1672, opened a tavern at his birthplace, Leiden. Thanks to the family fortune, he was not reduced to exchanging pictures for loaves of bread, like Vermeer, but he had his

moments of ill-fortune, due mostly to his unbusiness-like habits; at least, it appears so from the circumstance that he owed 29 florins for the rent of his house for 1666-7, and agreed to paint three portraits in lieu of cash, which was not setting an excessive value upon his work. But his reputation, unlike that of Vermeer, was perfectly secure from early in the following century, and by the end of the eighteenth century most great houses in England and France could boast of a picture by him.

This is by no means the greatest, but it is certainly one of the pictures with an immediate popular appeal in this exhibition: as a contrast—and the show has something for every possible taste—I would draw attention to a panel of the School of Cologne of about 1320 (Fig. 2), consisting of two wings, painted back and front.

This should interest English people particularly, because, though it was painted at Cologne, its style resembles closely contemporary work of the school of Westminster.

A comparison between English and German work of the fourteenth century would be out of place here, though the fact remains that the relationship is close. But, indeed, this work is as timeless as the drawing of the Virgin by Picasso now on view at the Lefevre Gallery—both belong to humanity, and are unaffected by either period or geography, and were I Herr Hitler, I would make sure this returned to its original home. One needs no knowledge of the history of art for its appreciation, such refinement is there in its simple linear curves, and such gentle beauty in its pale reds, greens and blues against a gold background.

Between the extremes of these two pictures the visitor can take his choice of major and minor works, from, say, a great Tintoretto portrait to a wistful young man's head by the little-known Vallerant Vaillant (born at Lille, 1623, died at Amsterdam, 1677), who achieved an enviable reputation during his lifetime both as painter and etcher and is said (though

I have not been able to trace the authority for the statement) to have visited England with Prince Rupert and to have learnt the art of mezzotint from him. Another minor picture of great quality is the portrait of a woman and a child by that remarkable woman Sofonisba Anguisciola—remarkable in more than one sense, for she was a highly accomplished painter, to judge by the example in this exhibition, which has all the grace of the Venice of Titian and Tintoretto and Bassano, and lived to be nearly a hundred (born, Cremona, 1527-8—still living at Palermo in 1623).

If the Jan Steen of "Samson and Delilah" is an example of seventeenth-century Dutch *genre*-painting indoors at its most inventive moment, a landscape of the Plains of Haarlem by a pupil of Jacob Ruysdael, Jan van Kessel, shows the Dutch genius soberly coping with the observed facts of nature, inventing nothing, but making pretty play with sunlight streaming through breaks in the clouds to form golden cadences in the prevailing greens and browns and reds of the wide expanse of fields and trees. The two together bear witness both to the limitations of all but the greatest painters of their time and country and to the extraordinarily high general standard reached by lesser men. It was an amazing period—so small a land, so many accomplished painters, supported not by the Church or the monarch, but by quiet middle-class people—a true social revolution.



1. A MASTERPIECE OF THEATRICAL REALISM: "SAMSON AND DELILAH"; BY JAN STEEN (1626-1679). (Signed lower right: J. Steen, 1668. Canvas, 26½ by 32½ in.)

This dramatic rendering of the Bible story of Samson and Delilah by Jan Steen, like the two (of four) Biblical scenes on two altar-wings also illustrated on this page, are included in an exhibition of "Great Masters of the Fourteenth-Eighteenth Century" at Knoedler House, 15, Old Bond Street, W.1.

From the Collection of N. V. Bachstitz, Esq., The Hague.



2. TWO OF FOUR BIBLICAL SCENES ON TWO ALTAR-WINGS: "THE CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN" AND "THE ANNUNCIATION," BY THE COLOGNE MASTER, 1320.

These two altar-wings, or doors of a shrine, were painted for the Cathedral of Cologne, and are related to the Westminster School. Herebrecht, who painted the frescoes of the old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was a pupil of this master. The two scenes not shown in the above photograph depict "The Nativity" and the "Baptism of Christ," while on the reverse of the wings is the standing figure of St. Gereon and a bishop.

From the Collection of N. V. Bachstitz, Esq., The Hague.

This England . . .

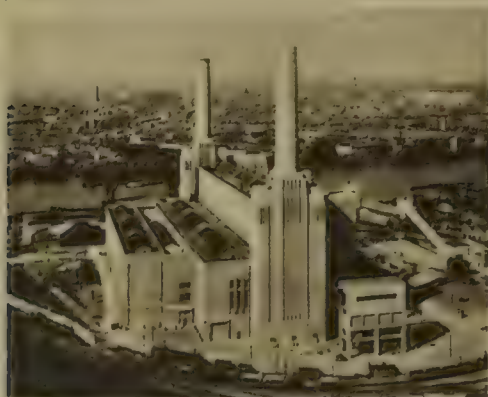


Hawby Hill—North Yorkshire.

NOW is the work of storage at an end, and summer's riches have been laid away.

The hay is in rick and the roots are in clamp, the hams are hung up and the wood in the shed, that man and beast may be warmed and fed against the winter harshness. Nor must we forget another great storage of the summer's wealth—our Worthington, rich compound of the barley and the hop. Hold it to the light and see the sunshine gleam again—taste it and feel the vigour of those open days return. Remember, too, that it was devised by our fathers to protect and comfort when the day dies at four and the wind's in the east. A Worthington, then, to your winter health!





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FIRING AISLE AT BATTERSEA. Showing fronts of the nine Taylor Stokers



STOKEHOLD OF S.S. "KOKURYU MARU." Showing Taylor Marine Stoker under forward port boiler.

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THE DANGER TO BRITISH SEA POWER

*F*or several years the rising danger to our National existence through the ever-increasing use of oil and the neglect of our own indigenous fuel has been watched with anxiety by those who have taken the subject under consideration.

The total discontinuance of coal-burning in Men-of-War, and now in over half our Mercantile Marine, is making our freedom of movement on the high seas dependent on the good will of those countries who export oil.

It has also had the inevitable effect of largely reducing our "Tramp" tonnage and of increasing the cost of transport of goods manufactured in this country. This latter point is of major importance as our supremacy in the carrying trade a few years ago was in large part due to the outward cargoes of our own coal whose freight enabled our ships to carry homeward cargoes at low prices.

Lack of effort to promote the extended use of British Coal has in certain cases, caused the price of bunker coal to rise to uneconomic figures, many shipowners having thus been forced to draw their supplies from the Continent.

MODERN SYSTEMS OF COAL-BURNING.

The advantages of modern systems of mechanically burning coal at sea do not yet seem to be fully appreciated. Indeed, many experts affirm from experience that coal used scientifically increases the economic benefits of coal to such a degree that it could advantageously displace oil in a growing number of British ships of all classes.

THE ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE.

The financial side of the matter is one which is causing grave anxiety to financial experts. The enormous sums which are sent out of the country to buy oil would not be of such moment were we able to export an increasing quantity of manufactured goods; but rising costs of labour and fuel are in a fair way to reducing our foreign trade to a minimum and the adverse trade balance rises steadily each year.

A NEW ERA FOR COAL.

To sit down and say that such a situation is hopeless is not only to show a lack of courage but is not true. Possessing as we do the finest fuel in the world, it requires only energy and vision to alter the whole situation.

If a real movement can be got under weigh to educate the public and inspire coal-owners and shipowners, this Nation will be able to face the future with confidence. To do this, the dangers of the present situation must be explained and a constructive remedy put forward. The energies of Engineers, Constructors, Shipowners, the Coal Industry and the Government, must all be enlisted.

THE NEED FOR ACTION.

The danger exists in an ever-increasing degree. Action, to be successful, should be taken now.

For these reasons the Council of the British Coal Campaign, Chairman, Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, K.C.M.G., earnestly invites the active co-operation of the public in rectifying a position so fraught with danger to our national safety. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, 25, Catharine Place, Westminster, S.W.1

Those responsible for the BRITISH COAL CAMPAIGN, who make this announcement, are without personal interest, their efforts being solely directed to rousing the country to the disastrous consequences that must in an emergency inevitably ensue from an overwhelming, and still increasing, dependence upon foreign oil in nearly every important sphere of our naval, military and civil life.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



SNAKES ALIVE!

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE other day my newspaper gave a brief account of a man who shot a "viper" on a moor in Caithness which measured 3 ft. 11½ in. long and nearly 2 in. thick! I can well imagine the glow of pride which surged over him at having rid the moor of such a deadly monster! "I'll larn yer to be a to-ad!" said the man who crushed one of these poor, defenceless creatures under his heel. For in the case of both toads and snakes, every man's hand is against them, so deeply rooted is blind prejudice. In regard to the snake, this probably has its origin in the story of the snake in the Garden of Eden. But this particular snake which I now have in mind was no viper, but a common grass-snake, which ranges all over the British Islands, save in Ireland, whence, we are told, they were banished by St. Patrick. As a matter of fact, there are no snakes in Ireland because that distressful country was isolated by the inroad of the sea, which now encircles it, before either the grass-snake or the viper had ranged so far west. New Zealand, in like manner, has no snakes, and its

shallow dish. For they drink frequently, and they will occasionally drink milk if offered to them. But this fact is not to be regarded as lending probability to the charge made against them by some, of sucking the udders of cows.

As a rule, grass-snakes are only found singly. But my old friend the late Dr. Hans Gadow, of Cambridge—the greatest authority of his time on reptiles—told me that on one occasion, when hunting for specimens in a little stream running through a swamp, three or four of them charged at him, swimming rapidly, with the head about six inches out of the water, and with widely opened jaws. Had anyone else told me this, I should have put it down as "another snake story." The nearly-related long and slender garter-snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) (Fig. 3), of North and Central America, presents, in the matter of its mode of reproduction, an interesting contrast with the grass-snake, inasmuch as it is ovo-viviparous, producing sometimes as many as forty-five to fifty in one brood. Hence it is much more prolific than

our grass-snake. It is said to be the most abundant snake in North America. It seems but rarely to exceed 3 ft. in length. There is but a short step, it is to be noted, between the oviparous and the ovo-viviparous mode of reproduction, since it has been found that in captive specimens of the grass-snake, where egg-laying has been delayed, the eggs, when at last extruded, are found to contain embryos.

These two snakes, as is the case with the majority of the non-poisonous species, seize and swallow their prey

throat, once the mouth has closed on its victim the process of swallowing must go on. For while the sloping teeth facilitate its passage, their backward direction makes any movement in the opposite direction impossible.

Hence, when two snakes seize the same victim, as has happened at the London Zoo, the larger has to swallow the other. On one occasion two boa-constrictors living in the same cage were given two pigeons by the keeper before he left the reptile-house for the night. In the morning there was only one snake in the cage! It was evident



1. OFTEN KILLED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IT IS A POISONOUS VIPER: THE GRASS-SNAKE, A PERFECTLY HARMLESS SPECIES.

The grass-snake may attain a length of six feet or slightly more, but this is rare. It is very fond of the water, where it hunts frogs and fish. Newly-hatched grass-snakes speedily drown if they fall into a stream.

only lizard is the most archaic and primitive of the whole tribe—the *Sphenodon* or *Hatteria*.

Our grass-snake (Fig. 1)—or, as it is also called, ringed snake, from the pale yellow collar immediately behind the head—averages about 3 ft. in length, though specimens just over 6 ft. have been recorded. But these are always females, which exceed the males in length. In spite of the fear which it usually excites, it is perfectly harmless, since it has no poison-fangs. But it has one very objectionable habit if alarmed when being handled. For it will then void a most evil-smelling fluid from the cloaca and the anal glands. This is described as smelling like the concentrated essence of garlic, mixed with "other indescribable odours." It never bites those who handle it, but trusts for protection to this vile-smelling fluid! Fishes, and frogs, which are readily found in the moist, grassy localities near water, form its principal food. In the matter of coloration, a wide range is presented. Usually this is of an olive-grey above, with black spots and narrow cross-bars, while the belly is chequered with black and white.

It does not seem to be generally known that a grass-snake can climb up into bushes, and is an expert swimmer, spending much of its time in the water hunting for fishes, which are caught by the belly and brought ashore to be swallowed. That they are experts at fishing I know to my cost. For one will pay occasional visits to my small rock-garden pond, to rob me of my goldfish. They pair in May or June, on warm, sunny mornings, and eggs are laid during July and August. Young females lay fewer eggs than one fully adult, which may produce as many as three dozen, with soft, whitish-yellow shells. The young hatch during the late summer and autumn, and seem to live on soft insects and worms. Curiously enough, in their early stages, should they fall into the water, they drown. In captivity this species should always have an assured water-supply, if only from a large,



3. DIFFERING FROM THE GRASS-SNAKE IN THAT THE EGGS HATCH WITHIN THE BODY OF THE PARENT: THE GARTER-SNAKE OF NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WHICH PRODUCES AS MANY AS FIFTY YOUNG AT A BIRTH.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

alive. But the larger species, of the family *Boidæ*, containing some sixty or seventy species, of which the python and the anaconda are the best-known examples, kill their prey before swallowing, by throwing the body round the victim in coils and so crushing out its life—hence they are known as "constricting snakes." Since the numerous and large, needle-pointed teeth all point backwards towards the



2. THE ONLY POISONOUS BRITISH SNAKE: THE COMMON VIPER, WHICH RARELY EXCEEDS TWO FEET IN LENGTH.

The black zigzag marking along the back is commonly well developed, but this characteristic pattern is not always so sharply defined as in the above photograph.

that the larger, from its enormously swollen body, had eaten the smaller—about 9 ft. long. But twenty-eight days later it had regained its appetite, and immediately swallowed a pigeon put into its den. The South American anaconda, the largest of these constricting snakes, may, it is said, attain to a length of as much as 33 ft. It is both arboreal and aquatic in its habits, but the body shows no special adjustment to either of these very different modes of life. Unlike the python, the anaconda is ovo-viviparous; that is to say, the eggs develop within the body of the parent. The female python coils her body round her eggs, not to afford them warmth, but to protect them.

And now, as to the viper, with which this essay was started. It is, fortunately, the only poisonous British snake, and is commonly distinguishable by the black zigzag pattern along the back, and the dark spots along the sides. But these markings are not often quite so sharply defined as in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 2). In the matter of size, it rarely exceeds 2 ft. in length, but there is a specimen 28 in. long in the British Museum of Natural History. In its habits the viper differs much from the grass-snake, for it is largely a nocturnal animal in its hunting forays, but it loves to bask in the sun on hot days, on the top of a stone or a patch of sand. It prefers heaths and moors and mixed woods with sunny slopes. Inasmuch as its food consists mainly of mice, which are first paralysed by the poison-fangs before swallowing begins, it is to be regarded as a useful animal. And be it remembered that it will never bite unless handled. Snakes found over 2 ft. long may be taken in the hand safely. But, apart from size, the dark pattern along the back is generally to be seen, and this is a sure guide. The bite is very rarely fatal, but the effects are very painful, and much depends on the general state of health of the victim.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

IF there are fewer motor-car manufacturers to-day than there were ten years ago, those that have survived, like the Triumph Company, have justly earned the additional business for their 1939 models. Seven examples of these popular Triumph "Dolomite" cars are staged at the London showrooms with attractive colour-schemes on distinctive coachwork. A new roadster coupé as well as the Rally model are exhibited finished in lavender blue, with silver grey upholstery, and the other in Continental red with golden-brown leather. The 1½-litre sports saloon, with good accommodation for four persons, shown in midnight blue with dark blue upholstery, is similar to the cars which performed very creditably in the International and Alpine trials. There is also a 2-litre Triumph "Royal" saloon displayed, finished in deep purple, with silver grey interior, which is a nice example of high-grade English coachwork provided on a production model. A similar body finished in ivory with green leather upholstery on the 14-60-h.p. Triumph chassis is also made. The standard "Dolomite" 14-60 h.p. saloon listed at £348 and the foursome coupé at £395 give other choices. All Triumph "Dolomite" cars are fitted with automatic chassis lubrication, Lockheed hydraulic brakes, and Lucas electrical equipment.

A new range of luxury cars in the popular price class are in the programme of the Singer Motor Company. Three models are available, the new 9-h.p. "Bantam" Saloon at £149 10s., the new "super" 10-h.p. saloon at £195, and the new "super" 12-h.p. saloon at £249, in various colours and coachwork. The efficiency of the overhead camshaft Singer engine has been proved in many trials and competitions during the past season, so that the public when they inspect these cars are viewing well-proved motors of good comfort and performance. Singer "Nines" have shone with success in the Le Mans twenty-four hours' race of endurance so often that one knows these cars can stand up well at full throttle for long distances. Care has been taken to give extra vision to the driver, while tubular adjustable front seats of the latest fashion,

confères of the Birmingham Small Arms Corporation, to which they all belong, the 10-h.p. B.S.A. "Scout" saloon, with an entirely re-designed engine which was shown for the first time at the Motor Car



SUITABLE FOR TOWN USE AS WELL AS TOURING: THE 1939 ROVER "FOURTEEN" SALOON, WHICH IS PRICED AT £330.



A CAR WITH GRACEFUL LINES: THE NEW VAUXHALL "TWENTY-FIVE" LUXURY SALOON. This new edition of a highly successful car is unchanged mechanically, but in luxury and refinements it has been very much improved. The saloon shown above costs £345.

and ample luggage space are provided. All these cars have maximum speed of over 60 miles an hour, with excellent acceleration and reasonable fuel consumption proportionate to the average speed travelled. The four-speed synchromesh gear-box is easy to handle, and rear- and front-seated passengers have regular arm-chair comfort provided for their ease.

Daimler and Lanchester cars have, as

Exhibition in place of the Cycle Show. This 10-h.p. B.S.A. "Scout" saloon is notable as the only British front-wheel-driven car in active use, and is a design which has many advantages. Also this B.S.A. saloon has developed into a full-sized motor-car with seating capacity for four persons instead of only two as formerly. The low floor-level and good leg-room, comfortable seats and wide doors make this an attractive car at £196. The streamline build offers the minimum of wind resistance, so this 9.8-h.p. four-cylinder engine gives the car an excellent speed for a small consumption of fuel. Two open models are available, a two-three-seater and a four-seater, the former accommodating three persons on the bench-type front seat. Behind the seat squab of the two-three-seater there is ample room for luggage or for two children. The rear track of these cars is now brought into alignment with the front track whereas previously it was four inches less. Increased body room is thus secured. Prices range from £168.

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Bridal Fashions.

"What shall I wear?" asks the prospective bride. She is very exigent on this subject, and well she may be, as on the great day she knows full well that all eyes will be focussed on her. Should her resources be somewhat limited, she goes to the Inexpensive Department at Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, where she is delighted with the attractive models offered her. Traditional white satin is used for the bride's dress on this page. A crinoline petticoat is introduced, a very important feature being that it can be removed in a fraction

of a second and adjusted equally quickly. The bridesmaids' dresses, both of slipper satin, are seven guineas. The one on the left is worn over a crinoline slip, which increases the cost by 29s. 6d., the one on the right being innocent of this conceit. Later on they can be worn for dances and other frivolous functions. Tulle as well as velvet is extensively used for wedding dresses. The latter material lends itself to the pure and graceful lines of the Princess silhouette, while tulle is never seen to greater advantage than when converted into a full, gathered skirt, semi-fitting bodice and puff sleeves.

Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats.

Another problem which confronts the winter bride is her travel coat. Should it be of fur, all is well, as she has an almost inexhaustible variety from which to choose. Indian lamb is a decorative, inexpensive and fashionable fur. It flatters the figure, and lends itself to the introduction of individual notes in the collar. Mink is among the aristocrats of fur, and unless two or three hundred pounds are to be expended, it is advisable to leave it severely alone. Nothing has succeeded in casting a shadow over silver-fox capes and wraplets. Now, regarding the bouclé coat, many women prefer to have one innocent of fur, in order that it may form a background for their own sets. No fur is more decorative than lynx. When pounds, shillings and pence are of no importance, only the lightest parts of the pelts must be used; however, the darker parts are in complete harmony, and liked by many. Skunk has returned to favour. It is now soft and silky, modern treatments of the skins having robbed it of all harshness. Beaver, too, has been greatly improved, and is light in weight; being flat, it is regarded with approval. Guanaco and Virginia fox are for sportswomen, and so is ocelot.

Trousseau Needs.

The "going-away" frock must be considered. Therefore it must be related that in the Inexpensive Department at Marshall and Snelgrove's there are altogether charming soft wool dresses for 89s. 6d., those of silk being the same price. Much to be desired are the wool evening dresses for wearing in country houses and hotels. They are from 98s. 6d.; again, there are more decorative frocks for the same price. All wishing to know more about these things must write for the bride's catalogue, also the one devoted to lingerie. The 1938-39 bride will certainly include in her list of gifts a beauty case bearing the name of Elizabeth Arden. This is such a safe gift, as the prices range from a few shillings to the more costly *de luxe* models, which may be fitted to suit the recipient. The bride's bouquet has also been created by Elizabeth Arden. It consists of five exquisite flower fragrances, White Orchid, Jasmine, Gardenia, Orange Blossom, and Lily-of-the-Valley, one for each traditional flower of the bride's bouquet. It is a charming vogue to let the perfume harmonize with the flowers worn.



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WINTER SPORTS CENTRES: WHERE TO GO ON THE CONTINENT.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

THE SNOWS OF SWITZERLAND.

TWO months ago the prospects for winter sport were the reverse of bright, but the war-clouds have rolled away, and with a clearer international outlook than has prevailed for some time past, there should be far more confidence in taking a Continental winter sports holiday, one which should prove an excellent antidote for the exceedingly trying times we have all experienced of late. Days of life in the open air, and in radiant sunshine, are a tonic few can afford to neglect if they are in a position to be able to take it, and there is every reason, therefore, why this year's winter sports season should be a very popular one.

Holiday-makers who decide upon Switzerland for their rendezvous will find facilities there for indulgence in their favourite sports as up-to-date as ever, with ski-schools in most resorts to enable the beginner to find his ski-legs as soon as possible, and those who have passed beyond this stage to qualify as expert ski-runners. Railway-tickets to Switzerland at reduced rates are available, if purchased here; special trains will be run to many resorts; and a daily direct air-service under the auspices of Swissair and Imperial Airways between London and Zurich enables travellers to reach Switzerland in three hours. As for hotel accommodation, whilst the standard of Swiss hotels is one which is unexcelled, the scale of prices is so wide that one can have a most inexpensive or a most luxurious holiday. A very attractive feature of Swiss hotel arrangements is the all-in price charge, including accommodation,



WINTER IN THE GRISONS: THE MAGNIFICENT VIEW FROM SERTIGAL, NEAR DAVOS, OF THE MITTAGHORN, THE PLATTENHORN, AND THE HOCH-DUCAN. (Photograph by E. Meerkamper.)

gratuities, orchestra, *kur*-tax, and transfer of baggage to and from the hotel, thus enabling visitors to calculate very precisely their holiday costs. An extra inducement for one to spend one's winter sports holiday in Switzerland is the provision of very cheap local season-tickets on the mountain railways and funiculars.

Winter sport conditions in Switzerland are particularly favourable, there being such a variety of regions with excellent snowfields that you can always be sure of good skiing and skating somewhere; and in dryness of air, duration of sunshine, and freedom from wind, Switzerland need fear comparison with no other land. The Rhaetian Railway, running through a region of romantic beauty, takes one from Chur, on the Swiss Federal Railway main line, to the many resorts of the Grisons, and issues special sports season-tickets for transport between them. Best known of them all, and one which has aided greatly in making the fame of Swiss winter sports known throughout the world, is St. Moritz, famed for the luxury of its hotels, the smartness of its life, and the excellence of its sport. The Cresta commands a position unrivalled in the realm

of toboggan-running; you can have no greater sport thrill than watching the bobsleighs whizz round Sunny Corner, and one of the world's sport novelties is the horse-racing on the frozen St. Moritz lake. There is fine ski-ing up at Corviglia and Chantarella, reached by funicular, and made accessible otherwise by sledge-lifts and ski-hoists; and on the heights of Muottas Muraigl the choice of ski-tours is a very wide one, spectacular ski-jumping can be seen on the Olympia Leap, and often there are skating championship meetings at the great stadium in Badrutt's Park.

St. Moritz has a side other than its fashionable one. There are hotels and pensions where one can live quietly and comparatively cheaply, and its beautiful walks among the woods, particularly the one to Pontresina, are ever a source of infinite pleasure. Like St. Moritz, Pontresina has a high altitude, and is always fairly sure of good snow and ice, and



THE THRILL OF WINTER SPORT: SKI-ING ON THE MAGNIFICENT SNOWFIELDS ABOVE DAVOS, WHERE CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER ARE IDEAL. (Photograph by E. Meerkamper.)

it is the gateway to that wonderland of winter sport—the Bernina. One of the most famous of mountain railways takes you up to the start of the Diavolezza run, and the scenery *en route* is unsurpassed for wildness anywhere in Switzerland. Ski-tours include the Morteratsch Glacier, Muottas Muraigl, Piz Corvatsch, Piz Alv, Piz Chapütschin, Piz Lagalp, and Piz Misaun. There is ski-jumping on the Bernina Leap, and skating and curling are special Pontresina attractions.

Skating, curling, and ice-hockey have always ensured an important position for Davos in winter sport, and now this resort has leaped into fame for its ski-ing—with the advent of the Parsenn Railway, which takes skiers from Davos to the Weissfluhjoch, a height of 8732 ft., in twenty minutes, and gives the choice of a dozen or more splendid downhill runs, one to Küblis, of more than ten miles, with a drop of no less than 6680 ft. The Parsenn Derby is the biggest of all downhill races of an international character, and thousands of people witness it. Arosa has a delightfully sunny and sheltered situation, and at last its magnificent snowfields have been brought within the reach of those who found the climb to them somewhat laborious, for there are now ski-hoists from the railway station to the Tschuggen, from the Tschuggen to the Weissbornsattel, and from the Inner-Arosa skating-rink to Carmenna. I am quite sure that these facilities will make Arosa more popular than ever, for it is one of the safest resorts in Switzerland for good snow. Klosters is another fine skiing centre in the Grisons. It shares the Parsenn ski-fields with Davos, and it affords splendid runs in the Vereina and Silvretta district, where there are glacier fields, and ski-ers' needs are met by the provision of mountain hostels and club huts. A great attraction in Klosters this season will be the downhill race for the Halford-Hewitt Public Schools' Challenge Cup, on Jan. 6, which was won last year by Eton, and it has a bobsleigh- and toboggan-run two and a half miles in length, which claims to be the first of its kind in Switzerland. There are quite a number of smaller Grisons resorts where an enjoyable winter sports holiday can

be spent: Flims, at the foot of the Flimserstein, reached by auto from Chur, and which now has a caterpillar sledge to its ski-grounds; Lenzerheide, with good ski-ing and skating; Zuoz, very sunny, and with all-round attractions; Sils-Maria, charmingly situated between Lakes Sils and Silvaplana; and Celerina and Samaden, both of them being near to St. Moritz and Pontresina, the former at the foot of the Cresta run; the latter the junction for Pontresina and commanding a splendid view of its beautiful valley.

Rivalling the Grisons in the number of its winter sports resorts, and with excellent provision for transport afforded by the Loetschberg, Montreux-Oberland, Bernese Oberland, Wengernalp, and Jungfrau railways, is the Bernese Oberland. Its leading resort, Wengen, on a plateau overlooking the beautiful Lauterbrunnen Valley, with glorious views of the Jungfrau, is well served by mountain railways for many exceedingly good ski-runs; it has fine nursery slopes with a ski-hoist, and many skating and curling rinks (the Wengen Curling Club is one of the largest and most popular curling clubs in Switzerland), and it has a luge-run five miles in length, on which you can always manage to get a good number of thrills. Above Wengen is the newly-opened little centre of Wengern Alp, which shares with Scheidegg, which is higher still, the fine ski-fields of the Lauberhorn, and the Jungfrau Railway now enables the ski-ing enthusiast to spend a holiday at Eiger-gletscher, 7622 ft. above sea-level, from which the run down to Scheidegg is perfect, or he can even go up to the Jungfrauoch, almost 12,000 ft. up, and, if weather conditions are sufficiently promising, do the run down the great Aletsch Glacier.

Mürren has some of the finest ski-ing slopes known, on the Allmendhubel, to the top of which there is a rack-and-pinion railway. Its ski-school is a very famous one; it has a very high standard in skating and curling, and other attractions are a bobsleigh-run and three toboggan-runs. Adelboden has always been a highly favoured spot with British winter sport visitors to Switzerland, for enthusiasm begins with the entrancing sleigh-drive up from Frutigen, increases with the view of the Wildstrubel, and reaches a crescendo on the Hahnenmoos! Two ski-hoists for the nursery slopes form the latest addition to the attractions of Adelboden. Kandersteg is the home of the curler, and it is certainly a very beautiful one. Kandersteg is not given up to curling altogether, however, for it has facilities for skating and ski-ing, and on the social side it rivals Grindelwald, where curling is one of the chief delights, on ice claimed to be Switzerland's finest. A

skating-rink two acres in extent and good ski-fields all about it make Gstaad a very desirable resort; and Lenk has plenty of sunshine and all-round attractions; whilst other, smaller Bernese Oberland resorts are Saanenmöser, Beatenberg, Gurnigel, Grimmli Alp, Griesalp and Zweisimmen.

Engelberg, has a novelty in a covered curling-rink, and its air cable-way from Gerschnialp, to the top of the Trübsee makes accessible 6000-ft.-high ski-fields. Other resorts in Central Switzerland are Andermatt, with fine



AT ADELBODEN: A VIEW OF THE SPLENDID SKI-RUN DOWN FROM THE HAHNENMOOS.

Photograph by A. Klopfenstein.



SHOWING THE GORNERGRAT RAILWAY TO THE RIFFELALP: A FINE VIEW OF THE MAJESTIC MATTERHORN, AT ZERMATT. (Photograph by A. Klopfenstein.)

ski-ing, and Rigi-Kaltbad. In Southern Switzerland, Zermatt has excellent ski-slopes, and also in the Valais are Crans, which has a wonderful average of winter sunshine, and Champéry, with vast ski-fields; whilst in the Rhône Valley, the slopes of the Chamossaire draw many visitors to Villars; Caux has a ski-hoist to the snows of the Rochers de Naye, and above Nyon, at the other end of the lake, is St. Cergue, among the mountains of the Jura, an excellent family resort.



Photo. E. Meerkemper.

GRISONS/ENGADINE

INFORMATION, Advice and free descriptive literature from the Swiss Federal Railways and State Travel Bureau—Mailing Dept. 8—Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 9851), Railway Continental Enquiry Offices, and Travel Agents.

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WINTER SPORTS IN ITALY.

DURING the last few years great strides have been made in the development of winter sports in Italy, and now, with sports facilities brought very much up to date, the issue of hotel coupons, ensuring accommodation at economical rates, a system of travellers' cheques to obviate any difficulties of exchange, and a big reduction in railway fares, a winter sports holiday in Italy has become quite an attractive proposition. Italy has many regions in which there are excellent conditions for winter sport. There are the widely scattered snow-fields of Piedmont; the far-reaching ranges of the Dolomites; the mountains of Lombardy and Tuscany; the extensive stretches of snow-clad land amongst the peaks of the Abruzzi, in the central portion of the Apennines; the Terminillo, the winter sports centre for Rome; and the snowfields on Mount Etna, in Sicily, available by car from Catania, Taormina and, Acireale, on the new and wonderfully panoramic motor road which ascends to the upper slopes of the volcano. Those regions, however, which attract the chief share of attention from visitors from this country are Piedmont and the Dolomites, where Italy has developed winter sports centres which can claim to be among the front rank of any in Europe.

The newest of the resorts in Piedmont is Cervinia, which lies at an altitude of 6600 ft. at the foot of the Matterhorn, and which is reached *via* Turin, where a change of train takes you to Chatillon, and from there you go by motor-coach to Cervinia *via* Valtouranche, a spot made widely known by the fact that it was from there that Whymper made many attempts on the Matterhorn. The visit of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' ski teams to Cervinia in 1936 brought this centre into prominence,

and it is going ahead very rapidly. New hotels are being built, and a wire-rope railway has been constructed as far as Plan Maison, 8500 ft., where there are good nursery slopes for beginners in ski-ing, as well as exciting runs for the experts. It is expected that by Christmas this railway will be extended as far as Plateau Rosa, 11,500 ft., a distance of two and a half miles. The ascent will occupy only twelve minutes, in oval-shaped cabins, carrying twenty persons, and despite the long distances between the pylons wind oscillation is negligible, on account of the extremely high tension of the wires. The downhill runs from Plateau Rosa are extremely fine, both on the Italian side to Valtouranche, and on the Swiss side to Zermatt, and they should form a first-class attraction for ski-ers.

Another winter sports resort in the Piedmont region is Sestriere, also 6600 ft. above

depended upon from November into April, and it has some of the finest ski-ing slopes in Europe. Close at hand, by the hotels, there are good nursery slopes, and there are now no fewer than four wire-rope railways, enabling ski-ers to ascend to heights of 8000 ft. and over, from which there is a great variety of downhill runs—to a level of 4000 ft., where motor-buses wait for the return to Sestriere. There is a ski school in Sestriere, and during the season many important races are held. This season a very notable event will be the visit of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' ski teams, for the second time. Sestriere does not confine its activities to ski-ing. There is provision for both skating and curling, in the shape of a sheltered rink approximately 20,000 square feet in area; motor tours are possible, on the panoramic road up to the Col Basset, which follows a winding course of twenty-five kilometres on the crest of the mountains as far as the Fenestrelle forts, and which is kept open during the winter. Moreover, guides of the Italian Alpine Club are stationed at Sestriere, having a tariff of fixed charges, and on Monte Alpette and Monte Sises, two stations on the funicular railway, there are mountain refuges, with hotel service.

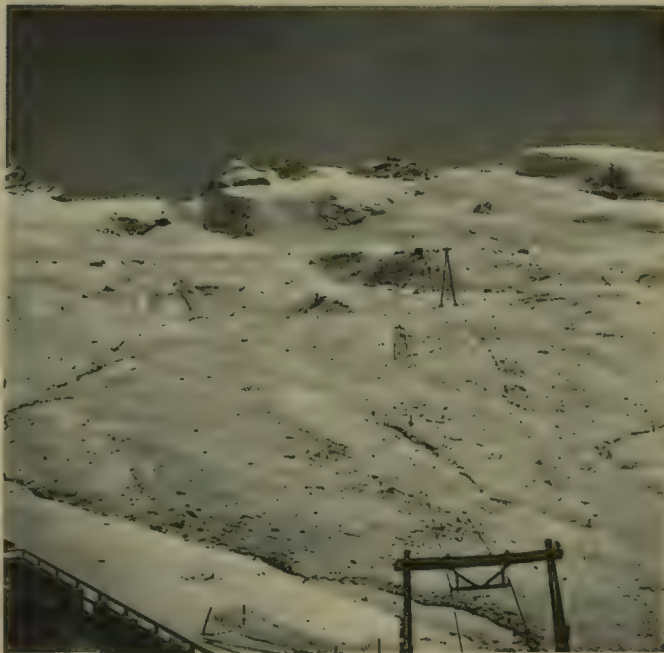
Not far from Sestriere, and reached from either Oulx or Modane, is Claviere, which has very good ski-ing and other facilities for winter sports.

Then, in that region where the mountains, the Dolomites, of magesian limestone, show varying shades of brilliant colour in the light of the setting sun is the queen of winter sports resorts in Italy—Cortina d'Ampezzo, so situated, at a height of 4100 ft., that it is sheltered from the winds and open to the sun, and has a good snow record and a dry climate. The country about is well adapted for ski-ing, nursery slopes are near at hand, and transport to the many neighbouring snowfields consists of cable railways to Pocol and Tondi di Faloria; a ski-hoist to Pocol; cable sledges to the Tofana and Col Druscie; and a motor

[Continued overleaf.]



THE NURSERY SLOPES AT SESTRIERE—ITALY'S POPULAR WINTER SPORTS RESORT IN PIEDMONT.



SHOWING THE NEW WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY TO THE PLATEAU ROSA (11,500 FT.), TO THE LEFT OF WHICH IS THE SAN THÉODULE PASS LEADING TO ZERMATT: A VIEW FROM CERVINIA, AT THE FOOT OF THE MATTERHORN. (Photographs by Enit-London.)



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CERVINIA (6,600 ft.) in the Italian Alps: wire-rope railway to the foot of the Matterhorn

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WINTER SPORTS IN

ITALY



(Continued.)

sledge to the Falzarego Pass. In this manner ski-ers have access to heights giving splendid downhill runs, one of which, the Duca d'Aosta, is one of the finest runs in Europe. There are several good slalom runs, three ski-jumps, one—the Barone Franchetti—measuring nearly 200 ft., and a ski school of renown, on the staff of which there are upwards of sixty instructors. The organisation of sports is one of the strong features of Cortina, and this is very essential,

Ortisei, and to Santa Cristina, and Selva-Plan, ski-jumps, skating and ice-hockey rinks, and toboggan-runs; Santa Cristina and Selva-Plan, with an altitude of from 4700 to 5300 ft., and where ski-ing is possible until well into April, with tours to the Sella and Pordoi Passes, and to the Marmolada; San Martino di Castrozza, reached by motor-bus from both Bolzano and Predazzo, which has facilities for every kind of winter sport; and Solda, a four-hour journey from Bolzano, 6234 ft. up, a national ski school of the Italian Winter Sports Federation, with extensive ski-ing grounds in the immediate neighbourhood and ski-runs which include Cevedale, 12,392 ft., the highest entirely ski-able mountain of the Eastern Alps. There are smaller Dolomite resorts, such as San Vigilio di Marebbe; Corvara and Campolungo; Avelengo; Canazei; Mendola; and Dobbiaco; and Colle Isarco, a station on the Bolzano-Brennero Railway, though it is not actually in the Dolomites, has a very advantageous position for winter sports, with snowfields near by which attain a height of 8000 ft.

Visitors to winter sports resorts will do well to consult Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son for assistance in planning their holiday, for Messrs. Cook issue tickets for resorts in every country where there are winter sports: they are well qualified by reason of lengthy experience to give extremely useful suggestions; by chartering special winter sports trains of their

own they are able to offer holidays in Italy, Switzerland and Germany at very economical inclusive charges, and—a most important fact to bear in mind—they hold large blocks of accommodation in hotels in all the principal winter sports resorts and are thus able to provide the widest possible range of choice regarding rooms. Tickets for the special winter sports excursion trains are being issued for the dates Dec. 23 and 30, and Jan. 14, and the centres for which they are available include Cortina, the Belchen, Kitzbühel, Obergurgl, and St. Anton; Adelboden, Andermatt, Davos, Engelberg, Grindelwald, Kandersteg, Murren, St. Moritz and Wengen. Tickets for combined travel and hotel charges, including reserved seats, meals *en route*,

taxes and gratuities, are issued by Messrs. Cook to a great number of resorts in Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, to Spindleruv Mlyn, Stary Smokovec, and Strbske Pleso, in Czechoslovakia, and to Zakopane, in Poland, and combined boat and hotel charge tickets are issued for holidays in winter sports resorts in Canada, in the Laurentian Mountain districts, and in Rocky Mountain resorts! Messrs. Cook have also arranged to send special initiation parties, under personal leadership, to Kandersteg, leaving London on Dec. 17, Jan. 2 and 17, and Feb. 1 and 18; juvenile winter sports parties to Lenk on Dec. 21 and Jan. 6; intermediate (Bronze Medal) parties for ski-ing to Lenk on Dec. 21, Jan. 10 and 27, and Feb. 11; advanced (Silver Medal) parties for ski-ing to Chamonix on Dec. 19, Jan. 7, 14 and 28; and Feb. 11 and 25; novices' parties to Engelberg on Dec. 23 and Jan. 14; parties to Kitzbühel for a special economy holiday, every Saturday from Dec. 10 onwards; and parties to Villars and Chamonix on Dec. 20, Jan. 6 and 20, and Feb. 4; and Champéry and Chamonix on Dec. 22 and Jan. 6 and 20, for a combined Franco-Swiss holiday of a week at each resort. Messrs. Cook have also arranged a very up-to-date inclusive winter sports holiday in Chamonix, with departures by air from London any weekday. Allotments of rooms at many centres are also held by Lunns (Sir Henry Lunn, Ltd.), who issue tickets and make inclusive arrangements, and this applies, too, to Dean and Dawson's. Both these agencies maintain an expert staff for advice regarding choice of resorts, equipment, etc.



CORTINA D'AMPEZZO IN WINTER-TIME: THE ROAD TO POCOL, ONE OF THE MANY STARTING-POINTS FOR SKI-RUNS.

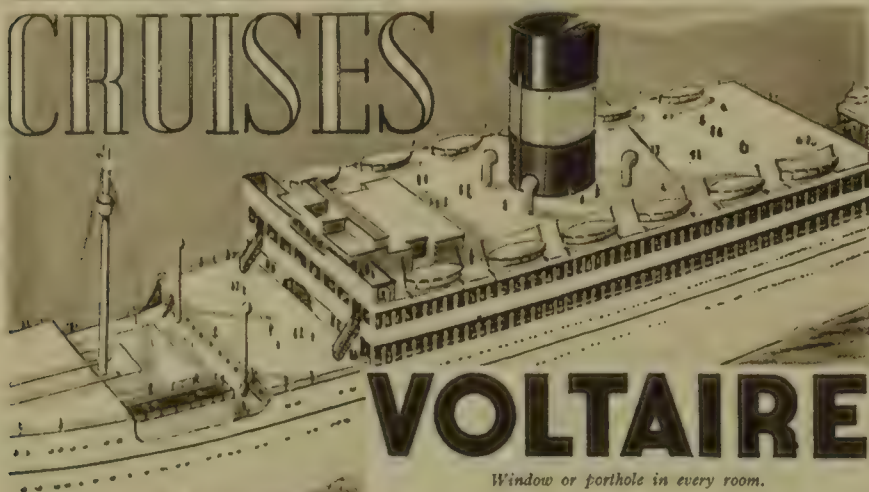
since, apart from the many facilities for ski-ing, there are toboggan-runs, bobsleighing on a fine new run nearly 2300 yards in length, and used for important international competitions; skating, curling, and ice-hockey. As a centre for ski-tours, Cortina is ideal, since one can go to the summit of the Nuvolao, 8000 ft. up; to the Falzarego Pass, the Giau Pass, Col Rosà, the Corda da Lago, the Bec de Mezdi, Monte Cristallo, the Cinque Torri, and many other interesting points, including charming little Misurina, itself a very pleasant winter sports centre.

Other winter sports resorts in the Dolomite region are Madonna di Campiglio, reached by motor from Trento railway station, where there are vast snowfields and a choice of no fewer than fifty ski routes, one reaching a height of 9845 ft.; Ortisei, in the lovely Gardena Valley, and within easy reach of Bolzano, above which towers the Sassolungo group of mountains, and which has a wire-ropeway to the Monte Pana plateau, for the Alpe di Siusi snowfields, affording good downhill runs back to



IN THE DOLOMITES: THE BEGINNING OF THE SKI-RUN FROM CAMPO CARLOMAGNO TO MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO. (Photographs by Enit-London.)

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FAVOURABLE exchange rates and rail concessions bring French winter sports resorts within the range of most holiday-makers. France has, too, a very wide selection of resorts from which to make a choice. There is the region of Haute-Savoie, with Chamonix, Megève, Mont d'Arbois, Combloux, and Saint-Gervais; that of Savoy, with Mont Revard; the Dauphiny, where are Villard de Lans and Saint Pierre de Chartreuse; the Alps of Provence, where Beuil and Peira-Cava, within easy distance of Nice, provide winter sport for holiday-makers on the Riviera; the Pyrenees, with Superbagnères, Font Romeu, Barèges, and Cauterets; the Vosges, featuring Markstein and Geradmer; Pontarlier and Les Rousses, in the Jura; and Mont Dore and Lioran in the Massif Central, whilst it should be remembered also that France has



SHOWING THE AERIAL RAILWAY UP TO MONT D'ARBOIS: A VIEW OF THE FINE SNOWFIELDS OF MEGÈVE.
Photographs by French Railways-National Tourist Office.

organised winter sports centres at Col de Chr  a, in Algeria, some 45 miles from Algiers, and at Ilfrane, in Morocco.

Among those resorts which are best known to visitors from this country, Chamonix, the scene of the first Olympic Games, in 1924, takes first place. Stretching on both sides of the little River Arve, between the mountains of the Mont Blanc group and the Aiguilles Rouges, it has magnificent scenery, and its organisation for winter sports is very thorough. It has now an all-embracing network of mountain railways, which bring the splendid ski-fields of Le Br  vent and the Aiguilles du Midi within easy reach, giving a choice of nearly fifty descents, and there are fine nursery slopes close at hand, where ski-hoists enable beginners to get the most out of them. There is an Olympic ski-jump, and several training jumps; for skating, the great Olympic stadium; four curling-rinks, and three ice-hockey rinks, a seven-furlong bobsleigh-run and several luge-runs, and ski-j  ring is another Chamonix attraction. Not far from Chamonix is Meg  ve, with a delightful open situation, and very fine facilities for winter sports, with aerial railways up to the snowfields of Rochebrune and Mont d'Arbois, ski-hoists, a bobsleigh-run, and luge-runs, and near by Meg  ve is Combloux, with good ski-ing and skating. Mont Revard, reached by aerial railway from Aix-les-Bains, is a resort with superb views of Mont Blanc, and with abundant provision for winter sport. Then there are Font Romeu and Superbagn  res, in the Pyrenees, the former 6000 ft. up on a broad plateau, with vast ski-ing fields, bobsleigh- and luge-runs, and a large skating-rink, and the latter at the same height, also on a plateau, with exceptionally fine ski-ing fields, many opportunities for ski tours, and a long bobsleigh-run, a luge-run, and a skating-rink with an area of 4500 square yards, whilst both resorts have a wonderful winter climate—a remarkably dry atmosphere and abundant sunshine.

Winter sports resorts in Germany benefit considerably from railway concessions and from the system of registered reichsmarks, which makes a winter sports holiday there very economical. An attractive centre is Garmisch-Partenkirchen, which has the advantage of the railway up to the summit of the Zugspitze, the highest peak in Germany, and the fine ski-fields to which it gives access, whilst also in Garmisch there are the great Olympic bobsleigh-run, the Olympic ice stadium, and the long luge-run on the Kreuzneck. Nearby Oberammergau has an appealing winter charm, and then, in the splendid scenic district of the Black Forest, there are such interesting

centres as Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Freudenstadt, the Belchen and the Feldberg, all with good ski-ing. German winter sports centres now include the Austrian resorts, to which, of course, all German concessions apply. Of these, Kitzb  hel is one of the most popular with British visitors. Although its altitude is low, 2566 ft., it has a good average of snow, plenty of sunshine, and a total absence of wind. There

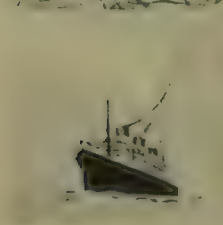
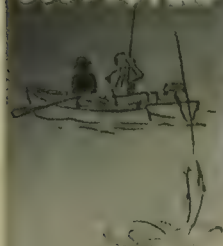


WINTER SPORT AT A FRENCH RESORT: SKI-ING ON THE SPLENDID SLOPES OF LE BR  VENT, ABOVE CHAMONIX, WITH WHICH THEY ARE CONNECTED BY AERIAL RAILWAY.

are ski-ing slopes for beginners, and the cable railway up to the Hahnenkamm opens up the ski-fields of the Ehrenbachh  he, Pengelstein and Kleiner Rettenstein, with a choice of twenty-two downhill runs. St. Anton, in the Rosannathal, has a reputation for ski-ing, which always ensures a full winter sports house. Obergurgl, in the Oetzal Alps, has such wonderful ski-ing slopes, with good powder snow, that it is, naturally, in high favour with British ski-ers, and its height, 6359 ft., ensures excellent weather conditions. Lech, 5540 ft. up, and Z  rs, 5800 ft., are other popular ski-ing centres. Each of these resorts is small, but with good accommodation.

Other Austrian resorts for an enjoyable winter sports holiday are the Loferer Alp, in the western district of Salzburg; Zell-am-See, with a cable railway up to the top of the Schmittenh  he; Saalbach, reached by motor from Zellam-See in half an hour; Seefeld, north of Innsbruck, where the ski-ing is very good, and Innsbruck itself, the fine old capital of the Tyrol, is a place where you can get plenty of excellent winter sport and have a really good time. [Continued overleaf.]

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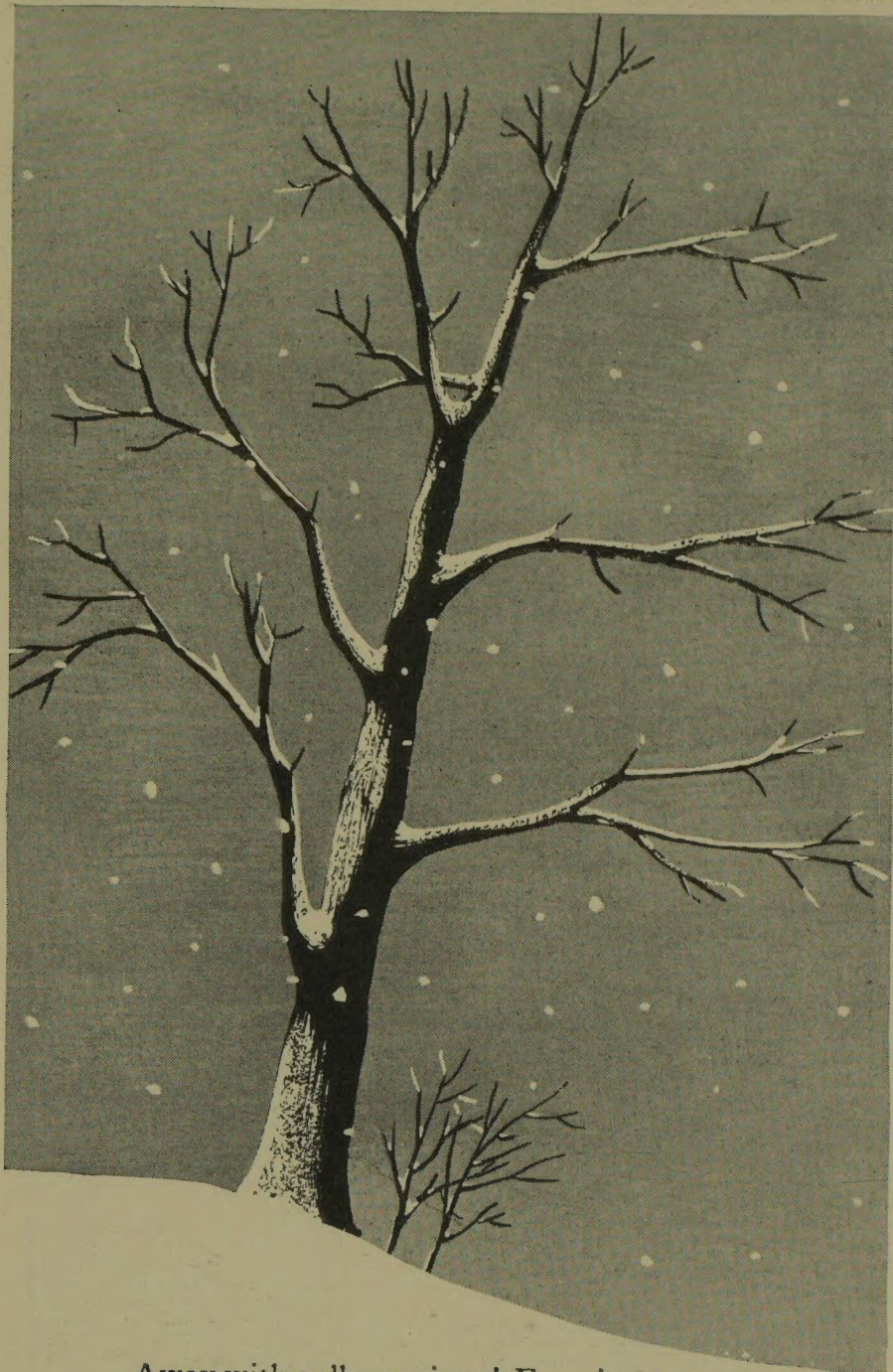


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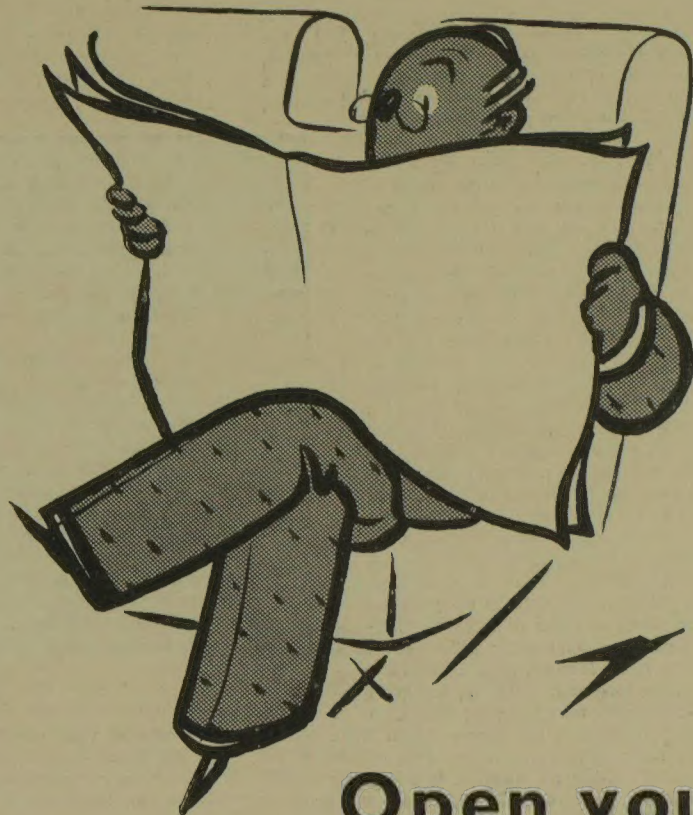
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Stuarts

(Continued.)

Norway is a land of winter sports. People have gone on skis there in the winter from time immemorial, it has some of the world's finest snowfields, and a winter climate that is dry and sunny and health-giving, whilst efficient co-operation between steamship companies and the Norwegian State Railways, despite the greater distance, enables a winter sports holiday to be spent there at a remarkably low figure. One of the most delightful centres, reached in an hour and a half by motor-car from Voss, a station on the Bergen-Oslo Railway, is Stalheim, with a situation, overlooking the Naerödal, which I consider one of the finest in Europe. It is well placed for ski tours, has nursery slopes near at hand, and it averages ten hours of sunshine daily in January! Then there are Finse, 4919 ft., the highest station on the Bergen-Oslo Railway, with grand mountain slopes, and where the season lasts from mid-February till mid-May; Geilo, also on the Bergen-Oslo line, 2600 ft. up, with wide views of the Usta Valley; and Haugastøl, between Finse and Geilo, with an elevation of 3250 ft., and with excellent snow conditions. On the Dovre High Mountain Railway there are Dombås, with fine ski-ing; Gola, reached by motor from Harpefoss (a station on the Dover Railway), which is a centre for numerous interesting ski excursions; and Opdal, with facilities for ski-ing, tobogganing and skating, and with a bobsleigh-run. Then Lillehammer, four hours by rail from Oslo, links up by road with wide snowfields, and has a large skating-rink, and an attractive social side; Hösbjör, an hour's sleigh-ride from Hamar, with a fine view of Lake Mjösen, the largest in Norway, has good facilities for ski-ing and tobogganing; Fefor, on the lake of that name, has ski slopes which have made it one of the most favoured winter sports resorts in Norway; the good ski-ing at Gausdal has likewise made it famed; and finally, visitors to Norway in the winter-time

will find at Holmenkollen, five miles distant from Oslo, the best of winter sports, with ice rinks illuminated at night, tobogganing on the famous "corkscrew" run, and ski-jumping competitions which attract competitors from all over the world.

Czechoslovakia has lost some of its winter sports resorts, but it still has Spindleruv Mlyn, a good centre for ski excursions among the Giant Mountains, and which



LOOKING ACROSS TO THE WILDSPITZE: SKI-ERS ADMIRING THE VIEW IN THE OETZTAL ALPS OF THE TYROL. (Photograph by Dr. Wilhelm Kuntars.)

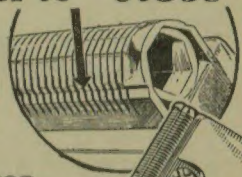
has several very comfortable hotels, and the fine resorts of the High Tatras—Štrbské Pleso, Starý Smokovec, Nový Smokovec, Vyšné Hagy, Tatranská Lomnica and Tatranská Polianka. Štrbské Pleso has become quite an international

winter sports' centre, and is easy to get to, for it has its own mountain railway, which connects, at Strba, with the main line from Prague. It has many hotels private, and Government-owned, and good facilities for ski-ing, whilst its bobsleigh- and luge-runs, and skating rinks, are maintained by the Government. It has magnificent views of what is considered to be the most picturesque portion of the Carpathians, and these it shares with Starý Smokovec, which has fine ski-ing and a bobsleigh-run (connected with the Grand Hotel by a funicular) which is no less than seven and a-half miles long! Tatranská Polianka makes good provision for winter sports, having international ski tournaments, and a ski-jump, and Tatranská Lomnica and Nový Smokovec are quite up-to-date as winter sports resorts.

Poland has winter sports resorts in the Beskids, and elsewhere, but its chief centre is Zakopane, situated on the northern slopes of the Tatras, some 3000 ft. up. Well equipped for all kinds of winter sport, a recently opened cable railway has given access to the splendid ski-ing slopes of the Kasprowy, and Zakopane has been chosen for the 1939 ski contests of the International Ski Federation, which should attract many visitors. No article dealing with winter sports would be complete without a reference to Canada, a land of winter sports on a wide scale, with very fine ski-ing country near Ottawa and Montreal, and in the Rockies, near Banff and Lake Louise. Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec are very gay in winter-time and the visitor there may be sure of thorough enjoyment, as, also, at Banff, where the season ends with a Carnival Week. Finally, for those who may be journeying eastwards, to India, it should not be forgotten, if they are winter sports enthusiasts, that India has good ski-fields in the Himalayas, and a Ski Club, and that one can get both ski-ing and skating at Gulmarg, in Kashmir.

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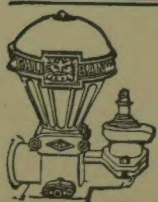
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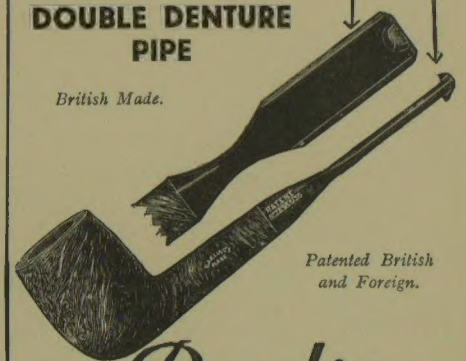
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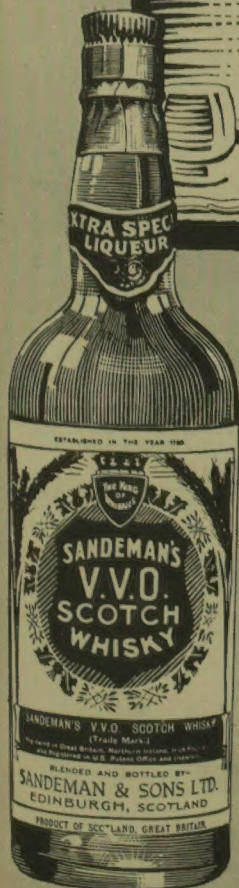
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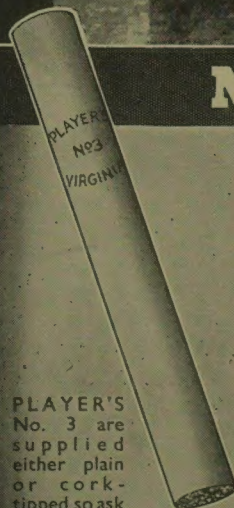
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